



Strategic retirement

The attitude of the National Union of Teachers towards the proposals for early retirement (page 3) are predictably cautious, and reflect the reflexes of any collective organization. The union's main fear is that if the local education authorities have the power to retire selected teachers early, the teachers whom they will select will be those who are thought to be the least competent, or in other words least acceptable. Translated into the conflict terms on which trade unions flourish (and much of British industry is conducted), this would be designated as victimization and oppression, and any unions worth their salt have to oppose it.

The fact that the terms are good—and many of those who took their Crombie benefits in the recent local government reorganization seem to have done pretty well—is neither here nor there. Nobody wants to be forced to retire at 50 from the only profession for which he has been trained: the possibilities of alternative employment are uncertain, and the chances of a job of equivalent responsibility are slim.

Looked at from the other end of the telescope, however, the unions could once again put themselves in a position which is not obviously

Shock plans for 16-19

Mr Mulley's long-awaited 16 to 19 conference is due to take place next week (page 3), and the working papers are now released. They give an important indication of how the government reorganization seem to reiterated intention to give a new priority to the young school leaver and his preparation for work, into their equally plain statement of intention to curb the costs of post-compulsory education.

Their answer is to put forward a five-year programme of pilot studies and development, to start at some unspecified date in the future, beginning with 10 small experimental centres where 12-week courses of vocational preparation will be provided. Bearing in mind how long it has taken to produce this momentous proposal, it is truly amazing that the scale on which our bold minister is now thinking. Each centre will have on average 30 students—yes, 30—meaning that there would be 300 students initially, rising to a grand total of 1,000 by the end of the five-year period.

Three-year reprieve

Mr Gorry Fowler's statement on banding due to be made yesterday to the House of Commons committee on the Education Bill is not likely to satisfy the ILEA or some of the other authorities operating banding schemes. The statement will be made as part of the Government's arguments against amendments which would allow local education authorities to operate banding systems to ensure a balanced intake. As it happens, amendment 51, put down by Mr Norman, Sir John Stevas, is the amendment which was drafted by Mr Mulley recently. He rejected it then on the grounds that with such an amendment a local authority could not give any form of selection considered appropriate given the Secretary of State's consent.

Two other amendments put forward by Sir Ashley Bramall have been rejected by Mr Mulley, who is determined to resist any attempt to build safeguards for banding into the legislation. That the ILEA's clothes should be modelled before the committee by help of the Government will doubtless And it seems now that it would take some sort of revolt on the floor of the House of Commons to get the Bill amended.

Mr Fowler's statement provides an excellent opportunity to re-examine the Government's position on banding. It is a pity that the Government's position is so weak.

hensive system, temporary arrangements to ensure a balanced intake will be permitted was broadly acceptable to the NUT delegation which saw him at the DES last week. That delegation understood from Mr Fowler that the Secretary of State would not interfere to end an authority's banding arrangements provided he was satisfied with their general policy—for at least three years and possibly longer.

Three years, in the case of the ILEA, is the time for which they have guaranteed to continued banding in their agreements with some of the grammar schools. When some of those agreements were made, there was an understanding that after three years they might be renewed, at which time it was that is where the Government will take their stand. Three years but no longer.

Even a minimum of three years is to be a maximum. It is preferable to a maximum of three years, the delegation from the London NUT and the London comprehensive heads who visited the DES last week before last were all together less prepared to accept ministerial reassurances. They are pressing for banding to be allowed indefinitely.

This is the lobby which the ILEA and the DES have somehow to square if they want a smooth ride. Of course, Mr Mulley may find more much if his colleagues across the road have their little local

It's just legalized truancy

A great deal of legislation in this Parliament has been the source of intensely strong feeling, reducing normally fairly mild MPs to advanced states of apoplexy. One Bill, however, has been so seemingly innocuous in appearance that it has passed through the Lords, and now the Commons virtually unnoticed. It is the Education (School Leaving Dates) Bill. Its purpose is simple. It brings forward the date at which children of the 16 can leave school from the end of the summer term to the "Friday before the last Monday in May". It thereby gets rid of the current regional differences and standardizes the leaving date at a point, for some areas, eight weeks earlier.

Despite some pressure from both sides of the House, the Education Bill is not being amended. Thus, only five or six weeks will separate the two leaving dates.

The educational world naturally regards this as idiotic, but business, and also unhappy, they believe that it is vital to have a longer gap if the less bright pupils (and 70,000 of the 80,000-plus Easter leavers are unqualified) are to be found jobs before better qualified recruits hit the market. Employers might well delay, or cut down on their Easter recruitment as a result of the new policy.

The DES have two Bills before Parliament during the worst ever legislative log-jam. It will be a long time before their chance comes again, but they have missed the opportunity to make constructive proposals. Their thinking is entirely negative and what they call "a little Bill" does no more than legalize truancy.

Conservative MP Keith Hampson argues against changing the summer leaving date

thing like the Government's efforts under the Sex Discrimination Act. Pupils whose births fall in the autumn, and who may resent having to stay beyond their sixteenth birthday for what will be a whole school year but for six weeks, might be especially prone to opt out, particularly if they were already under family pressure to make money and had little or no intention to take examinations. These people, since they are over 16, will also be entitled to social security.

The Government fail to understand the very real psychological pressures on young people today in areas like the North-East. What they may have done is to light a fuse under R.A.F.

A second problem arises for those whose sixteenth birthday falls between May and September. They can leave school, but at what point will they get their national insurance number? They could be unemployed for several weeks. A further anomaly could be that those who become 16 before the Easter holidays will presumably be able to work full-time for an employer. Such is the efficiency of central bureaucracy that the distribution of cards to long-term pupils will increasingly fall on school staff.

Indeed, the Government are being criminally complacent in their situation. They seem to assume that there will be employment available for those who leave school at the end of May. Experience shows that, in at least four out of six years, many areas have experienced a slump, and school leavers have had to wait months for their first job. Companies seem unlikely to bring forward recruitment from the end of August/early September since this would clash with staff holidays and the completion of the training of the previous year's intake of apprentices. In any case, anything which is productive of a mad scramble for jobs is harmful since it will be the less able youngsters who come off worst.

Although the Government have claimed that the Act will not lead to any "significant increase in expenditure out of central funds", it seems inevitable that there will be a benefit drain on supplementary forward their entry into training, the shortness of the period of employment that school leavers would experience before the firm's holiday period would make them ineligible for holiday payments and they would have to resort to supplementary allowances during that time.

It also seems ironic that the Government are prepared to treat under-16s, those whose birthdays fall between the end of May and the

end of August, as adult enough to compete for a job, yet if they fail to get a job they will be ineligible for supplementary payments, but in the worst areas many of the ago group may well have a difficult relationship, to put it mildly, with their family and so may be thrown out of their own devices, with all that entails for delinquency and vandalism.

Third, we come to the most attractive feature of government thinking. It has been the greatest mistake to allow exam schedules to slide from summer to spring. The Government wash their hands of the problems this has caused and instead abdicate responsibility for the non-exam child. Instead of the Government opening opportunities for them, they are placing more road blocks in the way, making them more susceptible to family and unemployment pressures and giving them less incentive to stay in education.

Imagine the position of a 16-year-old who may have thought of doing GCE, but whose friends are leaving at the end of May, who is also entitled to leave, and jobs in the area are scarce. Why should he stay in order to try and make money, where the incentive to come back six weeks later in the GCE exams? It is also the cost of supplementary benefits to be paid to pupils during an interregnum.

Paradoxically, at a time when Gorry Fowler, an avid proponent of recurrent education, has returned as a minister at the DES, the Government have rejected opposition amendments to make possible diversified opportunities during the final school year. They have argued that R.A.F. is inevitable. Even the admission of further education is resisted. So at the very time when the Government are probably going to make an initiative to provide the 16 to 19 age group with vocational education courses, part of the age group will have to be imprisoned within the classroom.

The Government have realized that there is a large group of pupils educationally uninterested and hostile to schooling. They have not been prepared to think positively as to how best to use the school year for helping them to make the transition from school to work on the lines of development in Scandinavia and Australia. Now have they been prepared to recognize that the same group of people exist in the earlier part of the year, and that one could provide more constructive outlets for them too.

As a result of this misapprehension, they have passed up the chance to give a new deal to a vast number of teenagers.

Dr Hampson is MP for Ripon and secretary of the Conservative Party Parliamentary Education Committee.

DES plan puts onus on FE to prepare 16-19s for work

Philip Venning

about 10 centres in England and Wales should run experimental 12-week courses to prepare young school leavers for work, say the Department of Education and Science in working papers issued for next week's conference on "16 to 19 Getting Ready for Work".

The courses will take about 300 pupils, rising to 1,000 within five years. The length of the courses will vary, but might last an average of 12 weeks full-time, or the equivalent.

These proposals are the department's long-awaited reply to just one of the recommendations of the 1964 Committee of Enquiry into the Training Services. They differ in one important respect—they do not envisage a new type of school, but rather a new type of course, or even running them. But they do suggest that schools should consider teaching something about industrial relations and economics.

The DES say that courses of vocational preparation are needed for the 40 per cent of school leavers who get no further education and training, and to provide a new type of course, or even running them. But they do suggest that schools should consider teaching something about industrial relations and economics.

The projects would be administered locally by a steering group which might include representatives of local education authorities, the T.S.A., industrial training boards, youth, community and other voluntary organizations. The central control would be the joint responsibility of DES and T.S.A., who would watch and assess the schemes.

Some difficulties still had to be overcome, such as the financial support of students on the pilot courses. The general shortage of jobs for young people was another complication.

The aims, content and style of teaching would need rethinking. This might need special in-service training. The courses should have a clear occupational purpose and character. Personal and vocational guidance and schemes to improve basic literacy and numeracy might be included. But a set amount of time devoted to "personal development" was unlikely to achieve much.

A good example was the Danish youth town, a microcosm of the adult community with a town hall, bank, supermarket and petrol station. Older pupils spent a fortnight here learning to run the community.

The DES papers propose no centrally imposed programme of vocational work in schools, as curriculum development is felt to be up to local authorities and schools.

In practice what can best be achieved within an individual school will depend on the interests and talents of the teaching staff of that school. Schools who might believe, "perhaps rightly", that existing subjects were a better method of teaching about work than specific courses.

But schools should do their best to help pupils make a balanced judgment about work. They should give pupils an understanding of elementary economics, the history of industry, industrial relations and the requirements of different jobs. And some will have to learn to make the best of jobs which are less than ideal.

The papers also propose a new national curriculum development body for further education. Though it would have a responsibility for all types of further education, its priority would be to help develop the pilot project courses.

The DES conference is being held at Church House, Westminster, next Tuesday and Wednesday. Speakers will include Mr Fred Mulley, the Education Secretary, and Mr Gorry Fowler, the higher education Minister. Discussions will be opened by Mr Roy Holmwood, principal of St Albans College of Further Education, Mr M. G. Venn, chairman of the London and Home Counties Regional Education Council, Mr Eric Robinson, principal of Bradford College, and Sir Alex Smith, chairman of the Schools Council.

Foundation courses for 16-19s, page 13

Temps only need apply: counties put teachers on the transfer list

by Mark Vaughan

While newly all education authorities wrestle with the problem of falling rolls and the transfer of teachers from school to school, Somerset are employing all new staff on a temporary basis only. Mr Barry Taylor, chief education officer, said they are being taken on term by term instead of under the usual contracts.

"If we discover that teachers are not needed in a school, we do not say to them at the end of the term that there are no jobs. We tell them there are jobs in other parts of the county."

The teacher unions agreed with the new policy, which had been forced on the authority by the Government's cuts in public spending and a decline in the school population.

Somerset had had many years' experience of voluntary transfer of teaching staff through its programme of closing small village schools. More recently, comprehensive reorganization had given them experience of both voluntary and compulsory movements.

"Over the next 10 years there is bound to be an increasing need for people to change posts because of declining school rolls. This will, no doubt, involve compulsory transfer."

A spokesman for Buckinghamshire said this week that last September nearly 70 teachers were transferred from the south of the county, where the population is falling, to schools in the north, where number of children are static or rising. The county is also paying travelling expenses for teachers for a minimum of two years.

These were all voluntary transfers. So far there has been no compulsion.

Last week the Council of Local Education Authorities said they

wanted an urgent meeting with the Department of Education Science to discuss the effect on the teaching force of the declining number of school pupils.

At Christmas the Inner London Education Authority moved 52 "super-numerary" primary school teachers to other schools. Mr Bob Richardson, secretary of the Inner London Teachers Association, said that while most of them went willingly, "a handful had to be compulsorily transferred."

All were divisional staff as opposed to staff assigned to specific schools. About 20 per cent of ILEA teachers are divisional staff and are appointed to "top up" the assigned staff. A spokesman for the authority said that divisional staff would always be moved first, his authority began voluntary transfers of teachers last September. So far they had avoided compulsion.

"We have had excellent cooperation from the teachers, but there are difficult problems in the management of a service that is declining. At the moment it only affects the primary sector."

In Birmingham the local consultative council of teacher unions told the authority on Monday that they would cooperate in voluntary transfers but would oppose compulsion. An ILEA spokesman said that only two years ago Birmingham, like many other L.E.A.s, had difficulty in getting enough teachers.

In London on Tuesday 50 teachers belonging to the Standing Committee Against the Cuts in Education and the Education Unemployment Committee agreed to discontinue a 10-point charter to London schools demanding that there be no compulsory transfers.

Pensions at 50 scheme

Details of the new scheme for teachers to retire at 50 have now been announced by the Department of Education and Science. The plan is to bring teachers into line with other local authority employees who are able to draw pensions when they are made redundant at 50 or over.

Up to now teachers made redundant before the age of 50 have been paid a lump sum. They had to wait until 60 before they could start drawing pensions.

The DES make it clear that some teachers over the age of 50 will be compulsorily retired "in the interests of the efficient exercise of their functions". This could bring opposition from the teachers' unions.

The new scheme was expected to be discussed by the working party on teachers' superannuation this week. On Wednesday Mr Douglas McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said his union was anxious to explore the proposals.

Until we have given full consideration to the new scheme we cannot say what our attitude will be, but we are concerned that the question of premature retirement should involve an element of choice for the individual.

We would have to give careful thought to any plan that would allow local education authorities to dictate premature retirement to senior teachers.

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No-cover policy 'winning'

The National Union of Teachers say their action against staff shortages in Leicestershire is proving successful. For the past month Leicestershire NUT members have been operating a no-cover policy. This means they refuse to take classes for colleagues who have been absent for more than three days or take over posts which have been left vacant.

However, once the sanction started to take effect, Leicestershire authorities brought in supply teachers to fill the gaps. Pupils have not been sent home from one school since.

The week Mr Douglas McAvoy, the general secretary of the NUT, and the no-cover action were reported, Leicestershire were preparing to start further negotiations.

Before a job, members took action. Leicestershire implied they had done all they could to obtain the best possible staffing standards.

Now they have suddenly produced all these extra supply teachers. We feel this is a success for the union because it means our members are not having to take other people's classes.

"But the action will continue until the authority agree to more discussions."

Meanwhile NUT members in Sandwell, in the West Midlands, are planning to start a no-cover policy at the end of this week. Sandwell are a new authority who take in part of what was West Bromwich and Warley before local government reorganization. Teachers claim staff-pupil ratios are now worse in the Warley area than they were last year.

The NUT's national action committee have given Sandwell teachers permission to start operating sanctions, but the no-cover policy will only be carried out in schools where most teachers support it.

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TES Extra: Science.

of a language policy. Stuart MacLure on some of the dilemmas of permanent education. Topics: Roy Blundford on language; David Gurney on deviance; B. S. Robinson on geography; his story textbooks.

TES Extra: Science.

Mulley shuts the till

Universities will get a special grant of £58m to cover their running expenses next year, but this will not be handed over until the 1978-79 financial year. The grant was announced last week by Mr Fred Mulley, the Education Secretary.

In previous years, university grants have been supplemented to compensate for rises in academic salaries, but they would do their best to maintain educational opportunity. "In fact, we expect the university student total to increase to around 273,000 next October—10,000 more than in the present year."

Professor Sir Arthur Armitage, chairman of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, said the cash limit would have serious implications for universities. But they would do their best to maintain educational opportunity. "In fact, we expect the university student total to increase to around 273,000 next October—10,000 more than in the present year."

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Letter to the Editor

And who is Sir Ashley to complain . . . ?

Sir,—Perhaps some of the difficulties which Sir Ashley Bramall mentioned in his letter (March 12) about the organization of the ILEA could be resolved rather more radically than he has proposed. Conservatives at County Hall have been considering proposals that the administration of education in London should be drastically restructured.

It is notorious that the schools service is a "grass roots" one in which there was one inner London school administered by members elected to the GLC, a supposedly strategic authority. How can the "leading" and the "senior" local authorities have an intimate knowledge of more than 1,000 schools? What do they know of the wishes of the parents of the 400,000 children administered by local detail?

Is there not a case for boroughs to run the schools which are already administered through ILEA divisional offices with areas with the borough officers? What should be interdepartmental coordination

between borough social services and education divisions is now cumbersome and arranged (if at all) by the members of ILEA and the boroughs. Far better to have education integrated with the other local community services.

Sir Ashley mentions the difficulties arising from divisional administration of schools as opposed to those of further and higher education, which is organized in a unitary fashion. It might be supposed that these difficulties would be accentuated if the schools were administered by the boroughs, while further and higher education remained with the ILEA. But how real are the difficulties? Would cooperation between individual schools and colleges in fact be hindered? Could central services for the schools such as teacher and media resource centres be provided by the London Boroughs Association or by the ILEA? These are the essential questions for a working party.

But why is the working party a private affair within the Labour Party? It is not a working party of GLC and borough members irrespective of party. Why is ILEA and borough officers? Why is it working behind locked doors, so

that even its existence would not have been known were it not for the entrapment of the TES? What stands public participation? And who is Sir Ashley to complain in these circumstances of misrepresentation?

I can already hear the chorus of protest from ILEA Labour leaders, who will fight tooth and nail to preserve the political integrity of ILEA. That is the right word, ILEA is that is. Their concern seems not from a desire to improve the education service but from political fear, since the present system gives Labour the almost permanent stranglehold over education in 35 parliamentary constituencies, with a population of 2,500,000.

Whatever they may say, it is high time this bureaucratic monolith was dismantled. It is a monstrous authority of the next largest education authority was rebuilt.

Members of the Greater London Council for Kensington and Leader of the Opposition.

Infier London Education Authority.

More letters, pages 16, 17

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Longman

by Mark Vaughan

To December, governors of the Colfe's Grammar School, Woolwich, were told that the authority would not be maintaining it because they refused to adopt any of the several suggested comprehensive schemes. The governors of Colfe's, a Leather-ellers Company foundation school, and a parents' group at William Hill's are now investigating the possibility of going independent. Two other voluntary grammar schools, Emanuel and Godolphin and St Mary, decided last year to go independent rather than join the LEA's comprehensive system.

However, the governors decided on February 12 of this year to reject

the parents group decided to keep their options open, by doing a feasibility study on whether the school could be comprehensive.

The number of students with a mathematics A-level who sit the

ment of staff and the running of the new university institute of education.

См. 10508

didates of high academic calibre and were equally inappropriate for the less able candidates. It is the view

The university also agree with the proposed title for the new examination "although there is

"We are aware that our interpretation of the evidence is at variance

Children from one-parent families

passes to children allowed out during school hours. These, it

tions represented in a careers convention. Coverage by local and national newspapers of the incident

Coventry education authority are to

Mr Harold Richards, chairman of

times higher educated persons.
 ment.

of this university that evidence further to that provided in the report is essential before an informed and

The Oxford and Cambridge board

with that given in the subcommittee's report, which we consider shows determination to prove that there are important

proposed, may be checked by police or shopkeepers.

at the school were criticized at the time.

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Then there would be the project work. Topics might be the account of the major hotels of the "White District" or "Walton Street." A study in Contrast? — The Chinese and West of East London? The cost of living? The cost about £500 each, but the last was unaffordable at about £50. Regrettably, even if Mr Healey's policies succumbed beyond his wildest expectations, it is unlikely he will be able to afford any of the above. His economy is a theoretical discipline, more resembling than art history without the actual pictures. (I was going to say an analogy from sex education, but I thought it might be misinterpreted).

There are however

the economy here we have a
the business education service
the pipeline that starts the young
people are taught seems to be
in terms of the skills they
acquire and of the standards that
they are expected to them. Why then
are they dropped up by some
of the intelligent entrepreneurs to
start small real money to be made
(restaurant business), and set to
work to show what they can do?
The guide continues to
mention restaurants whose
owners are abysmally ignorant of
the meat and bottled mayonnaise
they serve even knowing which are
best of those), and defrosted
seafood portions. These places are
every day being taken out of exist-
ence by competent private enter-
prise, but they survive.

[illegible]

The North Eastern Board of Education, which has a total of 37 per cent, while the smallest was allotted to the Southern Board (30 per cent).

Although £1m appears a substantial sum, it will only allow boards to pay off their debts. They will not be able to restore any educational services cut since last year.

This means that there will be no expansion of services in the next financial year beginning on April 1st, and further cuts seem likely.

Already the department have said next year's budget will be 1.5 per cent greater than the present one, in spite of plans to allow expansion in private services.

This extra 1.5 per cent must be put into the hands of the local authorities to increase the number of pupils, more grants to schools and university scholarships, new, new schools.

The failure of the boards to spend their budgets is the result of the clampdown imposed by the department during the year. Every capital project must have departmental approval and the boards have been given this power to delay new schemes. They now realize that the clampdown has been too effective and face the prospect of returning several million pounds to the Exchequer.

Many necessary projects will probably be postponed indefinitely until the next financial year. The minister responsible for education has already announced that capital spending next year will be reduced from £14,600,000 to £13,400,000. In October, 1974, prices, taxes, school

inquiries were begun when he was in a "completely bogus claim" on a visit to the state capital.

Gov. J. B. Goddard said Crawford took advantage of his position as the overburdened system's accounting. The ultimate victim was the taxpayer.

Attorney General Henriques, defense lawyer said Crawford had worked both in the evenings and at the ends, and virtually gave up his spare time the last few years.

Henriques said Crawford was active during a period of severity and emotional upset.

Sentencing Crawford, Judge Raymond Franks said: "People responsible positions must know their responsibilities and be bound to improve the minds of other people less fortunate positions. People must realize that when they are in

by Paul M. C...

This extra 1.5 per cent must be for increases in pupils, more grammar school and university scholarships, new schools and libraries, the transfer of schools from one

has already announced that capital spending next year will be reduced from £14,600,000 to £13,400,000, October, 1974, prices. The main vintim will again be the nursery school programme already virtually in operation.

A chief education officer who earned more than £11,000 a year, was s

responsible positions must know their actions are bound to impinge upon the minds of other people in less fortunate positions. People must realize that when they are in positions of trust they must act

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Anglo-French accord on student exchange

A "new passport for student exchange" between France and Britain was agreed by a working party of the British Council in London last week.

Under the agreement, which will be sent to the respective governments, a special category of students will be defined for whom there will be parity of fees. This category will include students on agreed courses of study of no more than an academic year's duration whose time abroad is a recognized part of their home qualification.

M. Max Delacour, director of the Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises (ONUEF), said the working party, which included representatives of both governments and universities, polytechnics and the grandes écoles, had made "a general accord between two systems of higher education".

Academic exchange must be arranged through bilateral agreements between individual universities, polytechnics and institutions.

Professor J. J. Coveney, of Bath University and secretary of the Association of University Professors of France, warned, however, "British universities are not happy about signing agreements with universities abroad for fear of long term and possibly costly commitments."

From the French side of the working party came the notice that the numbers of French students seeking courses abroad was likely to increase if the agreement was implemented and tuition fees for French students were reduced to the generally low level of fees charged in French universities. From the British side, students going to France would be

exempted from the complex pre-registration requirements recently introduced there.

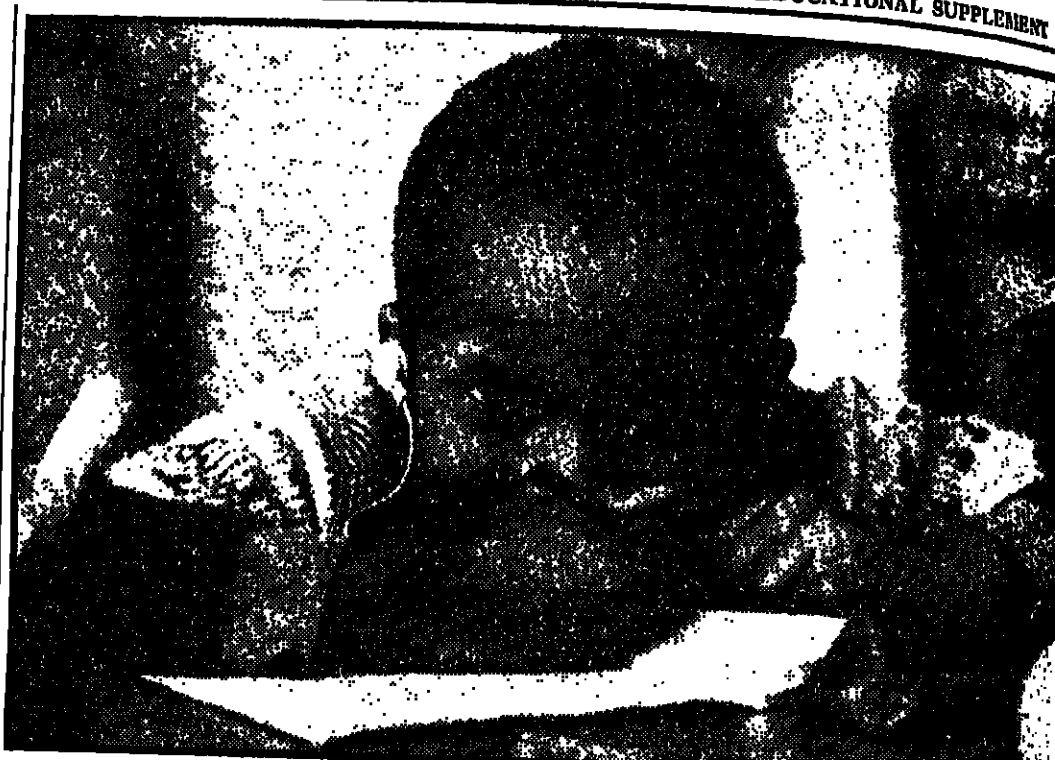
The working party discussed the problem of places in industry and commerce for sandwich students. At present there are probably 500 British students in France against a more handful of French students in Britain.

The French spoke of the need to restore "equilibrium" perhaps by means of a central clearing house to process applications. On the British side Mr Gerald Smith, associate dean of the school of engineering at Hatfield Polytechnic, said there were major problems in getting industrial placements for the estimated 80,000 British students, but he welcomed the idea of better coordination.

The working party proposed that the Training Services Agency be asked to try to find additional places for French students. The industrial training boards ought to pay the same kind of premium for foreign students as for home trainees.

From the polytechnic side, Mr Michael Brandon-Bravo, City of London Polytechnic, said the issue of student fees was not as important as the cost of digs and subsistence. But the working party agreed there were major difficulties in comparing the different systems of financing higher education in France and Britain.

A proposal by Professor Coveney that fees in British universities be waived for all European Community students was not accepted. *Times Higher Education Supplement*



A mischievous face from the reception class of the Royal School for Children, Margate. The school's new buildings will be opened by the Mother on April 2.

Polys complain of poaching

Polytechnics had pioneered courses, such as computer science, only to find that universities had followed their example and were now depriving them of potential students, the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics said on Monday.

Giving evidence to the education subcommittee of the Commons Expenditure Committee, Sir Norman Lindop, past chairman of the CDP, said polytechnics were losing out because there was no proper planning of courses throughout higher education.

Computer science courses were developed in polytechnics. There were four in 1964 and this had now risen to 13. But the universities, who came into the field later, had expanded them rapidly, and now had 37 such courses. The inevitable result was that student enrolment in polytechnic courses had dropped.

Sir Norman said that he believed that the Department of Education and Science realized these courses had over-expanded and had cut back on the only sector they could control, namely the polytechnics. There was a need for a national body to discuss how resources should be split up between the different sectors of higher education.

Giving evidence later, Sir Fred Dainton, chairman of the University Grants Committee, said the UGC had discouraged universities from some courses, such as leather science, because they were already done in polytechnics and further education colleges.

The universities did have contact with planning courses in public sector colleges—they were represented on the regional advisory councils.

They should also consider a regional responsibility and planned their courses.

Earlier the CDP called for a team of planning higher education that did not depend solely on demand. Dr Arthur Lewis, the vice-chairman, said he wanted to know what should replace power planning did not work.

The CDP also criticized the fact that their policies were not achieved. The decision to set up polytechnics had been made by DES had no way of controlling their development as planned. They had been changing in ways never been stated clearly, and discussed. The purpose of universities of higher education distinguishable from polytechnics never been publicly debated.

Handicapped still need specialist help

The positive discrimination in favour of the handicapped found in special schools must be preserved if the children are integrated into ordinary schools, say the British Psychological Society in evidence to the Warnock Committee.

Goodwill is not enough. Whatever the social and general advantages deriving from being with normal children, the child should not be deprived of the specialist help that is normally available in a special school.

Integration requires organization and imaginative leadership to ensure that staff are available to help the child and his family. The society are concerned that the integration issue is sometimes discussed in a "simplistic and sentimental fashion".

Categorization of handicaps should be discontinued. The system meets neither the needs of the handi-

capped nor of those who are trying to help. To speak of needs instead would allow for change with time and circumstances, and would be more relevant for the multiply-handicapped child.

Since parents are at the heart of the educational process, area social work teams should work more closely with special schools to bring about a partnership between parents and teachers. Psychologists should be closely involved in "diagnostic teaching" and in planning the child's development. They should not be seen "merely as people who pay brief visits to schools to administer intelligence tests".

Special schools could avoid isolation if they acted as specialist resource centres for the local authority, and as a source of advice and support for teachers working with the handicapped in ordinary schools.

Warnock

All teachers in special schools should be encouraged to get the best qualifications. Up to only a quarter of them have an advanced diploma in education.

Handicapped school leavers are badly neglected by health, education and social services. "The more we improve our services for handicapped children, the more glaring the contrast between what is done for children at school and what is available to them when they leave. They are the responsibility of a single department."

Each local education authority should set up consultative machinery to consider how they can best assist and meet the needs of the special school leaver.

Psychologists and careers officers should collaborate with employers and trade unions in surveying potential work opportunities for disabled.

Integration the answer, teachers told

The future of special education lies with integration in the ordinary school system, Sir Edward Britton, former general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, told Lothian special school teachers last weekend. The move to integration would be slow. First-class special schools should not be closed in the name of a theory of integration.

It would be easy, cheap and respectable to achieve integration by sending handicapped pupils to ordinary schools where they would not necessarily receive a good education. An Isle of Wight study had suggested that approximately 15 per cent of pupils had a continuous or recurring educational handicap, in

England and Wales two per cent of pupils were in special schools, so that in a typical comprehensive approximately 150 pupils would be educationally handicapped.

One answer to the question "Should handicapped pupils be taught in ordinary schools?" was "many are". The real question was "To what extent should handicapped pupils be taught in ordinary schools?"

Ordinary schools had the advantage of normality, of better general educational equipment and teaching, but there were structural disadvantages, lack of experience in teaching the handicapped, and a possibility that ordinary pupils might mistreat them.

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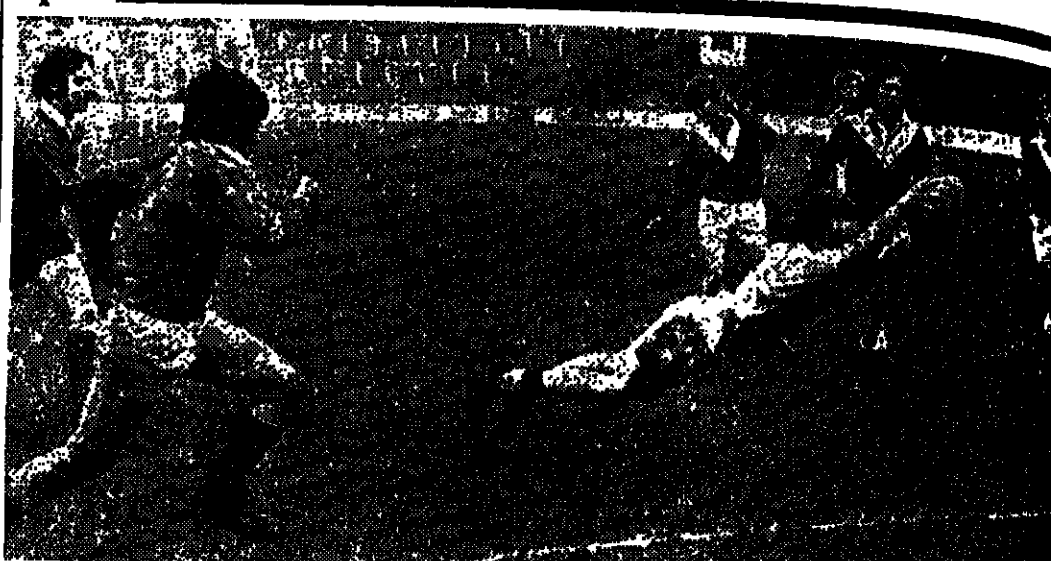
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Sport



Stephen Peters (St Helens) diving over for a try during the English Schools Rugby League Cup final at Welford, on Saturday, when his team beat Oldham by 27-3 (seven tries and three goals to a try). Stephen was voted "man of the match".

Pauline first of the many

Pauline Clarke (Hulme Hall College, Manchester) won the junior race at the English schools girls' cross-country championships in Leicester. Her rival Angela Pattinson (Chandless High School, Stoke) with S. Richardson (Spurley Day High School, Manchester) in third place. The intermediate race was won by the WAAA Inter-mediate champion, Ruth Smooth (Yeoman's Bridge Comprehensive School, Aldershot), by a clear margin from K. Tunley (Warren School, Chadwell Heath, Essex) and B. Madigan (Brigflaine Convent, Windsor).

First three in the senior race were J. Lawrence (Cowley Girls School, St Helens), Helen Hill (Stafford College, DE) and S. Dean (Huddersfield Technical College). Nearly 1,000 girls competed in the three races which had been organized at short notice by Mr Ernest Williams, of Mundella Boys School, and his colleagues in the Leicester-shire Schools A.A.

Welsh take on the English

Some possible future international footballers will be seen in action at Wembley tomorrow when the Welsh tackle the English in an under-15 match.

However, England 5-0 destruction of Northern Ireland two weeks ago leaves the Welsh schools with no illusions about the task ahead if they take some comfort from the fact that Wales ousted the powerful full England team from the European junior tournament at the beginning of the month.

A better line on Welsh schools at Wembley is that they drew 2-2 with Scotland at Cardiff in the Victory Shield; last year they beat the Scots in Scotland.

People

Dr A. G. Ogston, president of Trinity College, Oxford, is to be vice-chairman of the Central Council of the Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham.

Dr John Radford, head of the North East London Polytechnic's psychology department, is to be an assistant director of the polytechnic and full-time dean of the faculty of human sciences.

Professor Alan Stuart, professor of psychology at the University of Birmingham, is to be appointed professor of psychology in the School of Education in succession to Dr Cyril Grunfield.

Universities

Dr N. W. Johnson, reader in experimental oral pathology at The London Hospital Medical College, to the chair of oral pathology at the College.

Dr J. H. Humphrey, deputy director of the National Institute for Medical Research, to the chair of immunology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School.

Schools
Mr James Allan, Deputy Rector and Principal Teacher of English, Leighton Grammar School, to be Head of Moray Middle School, Grange-muir.



On guard: Christina Kelly, South Trafford College (facing camera) and Sheena Berdach, Ilkley Grammar School, Kennington.

Fiona outflights them all

Doborn Hall, of Millfield School, Somerset, won the British schools' Under-18 fencing title at Edinburgh at the weekend.

After first losing by one hit to Ann Brannon (Queen's School, Chester) she showed her mettle in the title fight-off for a decisive 5-2 success.

The outstanding performance of the day was by Fiona McIntosh (Lansdowne House, Edinburgh) who was undefeated in retaining her Under-16 title. In the final she outflouted four challengers from England East and one London representative without ever being hit to the last hit.

Finals: Under 18: D. Hall (Millfield) 4 wins; A. Brannon (Queen's

Sch, Chester) 4; H. Griffiths (Fidella) 3; S. Gallagher (Fidella) 2; A. Swinney (St. E. of Aquin, Edinburgh) 2; E. (Millfield) 0. Fight-off: M. Brannon 5-2.

Under 16: F. McIntosh (Lansdowne) 4 wins; A. Charles (Preston) 3; K. Caci (E. of Aquin, Edinburgh) 2; F. Wilson (Essex) 2; C. Meade (Preston) 1; H. Mahaffey (Fidella) 0.

Under 14 secondary comp: E. Coleman (Ellen Wilkinson, London).

Under 16 secondary comp: E. Gordon (St Thomas, London).

Under 18 secondary comp: E. Gordon (St Thomas, London).

Under 16 secondary comp: E. Gordon (St Thomas, London).

Under 14 secondary comp: E. Coleman (Ellen Wilkinson, London).

Under 16 secondary comp: E. Gordon (St Thomas, London).

Under 18 secondary comp: E. Gordon (St Thomas, London).

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Robin Tanner, the distinguished art teacher and former HMI for Oxfordshire, argues that the training of primary school teachers has taken a wrong direction

The dying craft

My interest in the craft of teaching began in 1954 when I left my secondary school, where the teaching was deplorable, to become a student teacher in what was then called an elementary school for children from three to 14. Now for four days each week I tried my hand at teaching, and on the fifth I joined a small group of student teachers from the entire county of Wiltshire, to be taught by the most inspiring and complete teacher I have ever known.

Miss Grist had come from what is now known as Bishop Grosseteste College in Lincoln—where she was "Mistress of the House"—to work in Salisbury in the new school of education, Sarum St Michael. She contrived to make even such remote subjects as logic and the demagoguery of justice thrilling; she introduced us to the study of English ecclesiastical architecture in a vivid way through our local churches; and she showed us what a magnificent play Coriolanus is.

She would insist that each one of us had special personal gifts, and that it was her job to discover and foster them. She never ceased to emphasize that, important as results were, it was the actual doing that mattered. She delighted in the acute differences among us as a group. "You know, each one of you is unique," she would say, "and every one of you has powers, and all of you must succeed."

The following year, as a student at Goldsmiths' College, I met another great teacher, Nancy Caty. Her profound understanding of the nature and needs of young children and their ways of learning was a revelation, and when in 1954 I found myself teaching a class of 30 little boys in Greenwich it was her vision of a full education for children that was my constant inspiration.

It still sustained me when five years later I returned to teach in the school where I had been a student teacher. Here I found—as teachers in other parts of the country were discovering—that young children have all the attributes we associate with artists and craftsmen. The daily handwriting and lettering, block-printed textiles and paintings astonished me. I first met HM inspectors during these years, and I owed much to them, for their visits were frequent and thorough, and they always became involved in what we were trying to do.

When in 1955 I joined the inspectorate and worked in Leeds, I soon discovered that there were pockets of enlightenment everywhere. It was the time when Dorothy Gardner was a lecturer at the training college, and was starting her play training in the city. It was then part of an inspector's work to cooperate closely with the colleges, particularly over teaching practice, sharing difficulties and even giving opinions when they were sought, as they often were. What was abundantly clear was that these institutions, designed expressly to make teachers of their students, had gathered over the years a realization of what makes a good teacher. The best were constantly exploring and testing fresh ways, while never losing sight of their beliefs.

By 1939, there were few who failed to see that because no two children are alike and each has special gifts, it would be folly to attempt to instruct them *en masse*, instead of teaching them as individuals. The self-evident fact that children learn best when they see purpose in what they are asked to do—and are allowed to do it—was becoming more generally accepted; and the obvious truth that a young child's attitude to learning, and the effort he or she makes, are of even greater significance than what is achieved, was at last dawning on more and more teachers—all of whom, let it be remembered, were the product of the training colleges.

Nor must it be forgotten that these teachers were not without academic achievement. Colleges have always attracted to their staffs people of distinction in their various fields, and standards in advanced studies are high. (It would be revealing at this moment to see, for example, an exhibition of art or crafts-manship from colleges of education alongside one from colleges of art.)

After the war, through that imaginative and inspired movement, the establishment of emergency training colleges, there came about a quiet revolution. When such schools were first recognized as primary schools—poor relations of senior schools—and even officials at the then Ministry of Education were certain that no man would ever want to teach in them. But the newly trained men swarmed into

primary schools, and at last young children had their proper due. All the colleges, both old and new, threw in their resources to bring about the extraordinary advance of the late forties, the fifties, and beyond.

There was deep conviction, there was incredibly hard work, and the results were remarkable. At the Ministry of Education Christian Schiller gave a firm lead, undaunted by inevitable criticism. It was a time of memorable national and regional courses, when teachers and inspectors shared experiences and encouraged one another. I saw in Oxfordshire, from 1956 until my retirement eight years later, an advance in the quality of children's learning and all round solid achievement that would have astonished and delighted Agnes Grist and Nancy Caty: the expectations of children and teachers in the twenties was slight indeed compared with this. Small wonder that educationists from abroad, notably the United States, came to learn from English primary schools. And still today the philosophy and practice of primary education are our most sought-after export. The important and ill-informed attacks of the Black Papers have very sensibly been disregarded.

But there are real reasons why all is not well for primary schools today: the training of their teachers is taking a wrong turning. The Department of Education and Science—the traditional guide, and, through the inspectorate, the day-to-day cooperator in teacher training—now

assumes a remote role. When an ambitious politician rather than a dedicated educationist is made Minister, disasters must be expected; and one who would be glad to see the return of capital punishment and who in the name of economy deprives young children of free milk is hardly likely to show sensitive understanding.

Clearly, the motive for the James report was more political and economic than educational. An inspired Minister might rather have chosen to have a second Plowden report or, better still, a Schiller report. In that case, the present disarray would never have happened. It is ordered that money is to be saved on education, so some colleges—and there is not one without an honourable history and that is not a valuable part of our English way of education—must be closed, as though they had never been. Others may seek shelter under a polytechnic, or merge with an often distant neighbour. The teaching profession, it is grandly decreed, shall now be a graduate one.

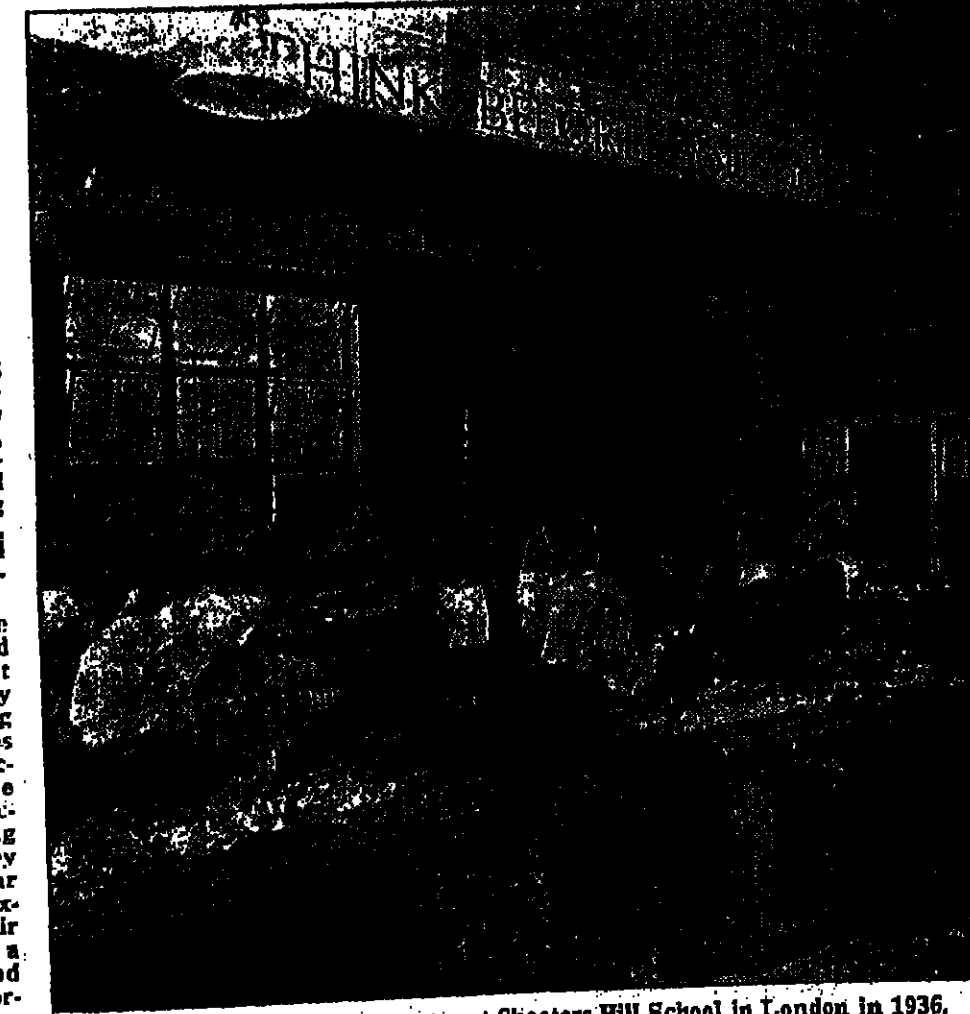
That is splendid—provided the degree is designed to create the best teachers. But what can most polytechnics or universities or the National Council for Academic Awards know about the craft of teaching young children? It is not surprising that undue emphasis is laid on the formal academic content of the course, and the professional aspect is minimized. The vast accumulation of patiently-acquired knowledge about the ways in which young children are best helped to reach their full educational and social stature is hardly drawn upon.

Smart new academic jargon supplants straightforward language; time is wasted on endless and fruitless testing and marking; day-to-day guidance from a concerned tutor throughout the course is no longer feasible. All is docketed, prescribed, and "validated".

Everything that can—or cannot—be examined must be examined. And this inevitably reduces the time available for experience with children in schools. Nor is it likely that anyone will benefit later from the provision for in-service training, wisely emphasized in the James report, for needless to say no money is forthcoming to make that possible.

At this time, when the birth rate is decreasing, there is a great opportunity to make classes in primary schools really small, to train more teachers to make this possible, to establish the induction year proposed by Lord James, and also to allow some teachers to pursue in-service study. But alas! we squander our millions on so-called "defence" (one useless Folat submarine costs nearly £100m to make and £10m a year to maintain), and at the same time we impoverish education.

Yet, though I regret the present direction the training of primary school teachers is taking, and the loss of HM inspectors' pastoral and advisory work in schools and colleges that was their best influence, I remain an optimist. Madding politicians will not prevent good teachers from following their ideals. Good colleges of education will find ways of circumventing the worst academic obstructions. I believe in the unshakable dedication of that great body of teachers in both schools and colleges to whom we owe the finest achievement in primary education today.



Practising their craft: carpentry at Shooters Hill School in London in 1936.

Pluses and minuses

H. G. Macintosh examines some of the fundamental issues raised by the proposals for a 16 plus examination

One of the most disquieting features of the Schools Council Joint Examinations Sub-Committee's (JESC) report *Examinations at 16-plus: Proposals for the Future* is that it largely ignores those major general issues upon whose resolution it would appear reasonable to base future change. The most significant of these, namely what kind of a curriculum we ought to have in our secondary schools up to the age of 16 (that is to say up to the end of the period of compulsory education), has been discussed in some detail

in recent issues of *The Times Educational Supplement*. In a series of articles suggestions as to possible forms for a core curriculum were put forward. The creation of such a curriculum has far-reaching implications for any future system of public examining at 16-plus, not least in the ability of that system to adapt to the constantly evolving assessment process that its development would require. Any future system of examining at 16-plus must also take account of two other questions. Is society willing at the present

time to accept unvalidated school assessment at 16-plus? Are those teaching in secondary schools willing to undertake the assessment at 16-plus at present provided by external examinations?

I would like to raise the further question of whether we ought to establish a new system of examining at 16-plus without first attempting to make the process of debate more concerned with fundamentals than appears to be the case. My answer to the first question would, at the present time, be a quite definite

no. Quite apart from the increased willingness of the community to the absence of control mechanisms which spend large sums of money, and the pressures put upon education service as a whole to raise, experience abroad suggests that external validation of work done by schools provides a valuable protection against the worst excesses of the system. Paul Hill of the Franklin School, New York, makes this point well in his letter "Another pair of eyes" (TES, December 12, 1975). The point is made in a rather different way by a Canadian, David Pratt, in his "Warning from Ontario" (TES, January 22, 1976).

Australian experience is, perhaps, more relevant than American or Canadian. After long use of external secondary examinations in Australia states have, in the past four years, replaced all their examinations and some of their teacher assessment modernized in various ways. Already the community starting to question the value of the school certificate as compared with a state-wide underwritten certificate. The school certificate is starting to stand in the way of the school which has shown itself to be particularly hostile to the suggestion that teachers need not provide any report upon student performance at school. In consequence, the external to the school has assumed greater significance than was envisaged, and the urgent need for training in assessment has been outlined. Have we any reason to suppose that the result would be in any different in this country if we were to abolish our examinations at 16-plus?

There are arguments in favour of maintenance of some form of evaluation. They are not arguments against any particular form of validation. The fact that we make significant student performance upon national recognized external examinations for purpose, and that we engage in elaborate arrangements to try to ensure that performances described in similar terms, able, does not mean that we have to continue to do either of these two things in the future; there are many other

approaches to validation both formal and informal. For example, the information provided on the Swindon record of personal achievement is validated by the signature of someone in a position to certify that the stated facts are correct. In New Zealand another example is provided by the accreditation of certain schools for the purpose of awarding university entrance. External validation does not, therefore, require large-scale machinery.

The answer to the second question is less clear-cut than the first, but on balance it must also be "no". The attitude of the teaching profession to assessment is curiously schizophrenic. We have, for example, the recommendations of the working party on the whole curriculum (1973-1975) which emphasize the importance of information assessment for evaluation and diagnosis, and hence regard it as an integral part of the teaching/learning process. Such assessment can, in their view, only be undertaken by the class teacher. We have also a recommendation in both the 16-plus and CEE reports that when a proposed assessment there should be a corresponding external element. This would allow teachers to opt out altogether, if they wished, from the assessment of their students at crucial points in their careers. Which of those recommendations, made virtually at the same time, would command the support of most teachers?

Recently the TES published an article by a comprehensive school headmaster called "Give us the tools" (November 21, 1975). This said that teachers, rather than outside examiners, should be responsible for assessing the ability and achievements of their students. Some four weeks earlier the TES contained a letter from another comprehensive school headmaster which ended by saying, "Why not leave examinations to the professionals—the GCE boards?" Which of these views would command the support of most teachers today?

The contradictions can be readily multiplied. Teachers vociferously demand teacher control of public examinations, while being reluctant and even unwilling to undertake the work necessary to achieve such control in practice. Teachers

can devote enormous amounts of time and effort to the preparation of Mode 3s, and then fail to use the information they provide to evaluate their courses of study and to diagnose their pupils' strengths and weaknesses as a prelude to remedial action. Some teachers will condemn assessment roundly as a thoroughly evil activity while engaging in it continuously in their day-to-day work in the classroom. Wherein lies the truth in these conflicting views and attitudes?

The villain of the piece here has been and still remains the external examination system. For far too long it has removed the need and the incentive for those teaching examination classes to engage themselves systematically in assessment. In consequence assessment has been undervalued by many very experienced teachers, and knowledge about its techniques and possibilities has not been seen as a professional requirement. The current low level of both pre- and in-service training in this area has done little to disturb such views.

Recent developments in public examinations have, it is true, permitted much greater direct teacher involvement in the assessment process. The behavioural objectives movement has led to a wider range of techniques being used for assessment, and some of these can only be carried out by the teacher within the school. This involvement has, however, been largely that of a hired hand and not that of a decision maker. Mode 3 provides a more significant opportunity for teachers, but its possibilities are limited by a lack of time and resources as well as lack of experience in devising assessment to match course objectives.

This last can, of course, be overcome by improved provision for pre- and in-service training, and here the Schools Council, instead of merely drawing attention to the need, could initiate some action. They could, for example, consider supporting a project to develop programmed instructional materials for teachers in techniques of assessment and their use. They could engage in some "illuminative evaluation" by looking at courses which seem to work, and use the information to draw up guide lines for those wishing to develop new courses. The practical difficulties can indeed be overcome if the will is there, but any lasting solution requires a change in atti-

tudes. Unless and until teacher attitudes to assessment change, teacher controlled examinations will remain the parrot cry of the 1970s, and school-based informational assessment at 16-plus a dream.

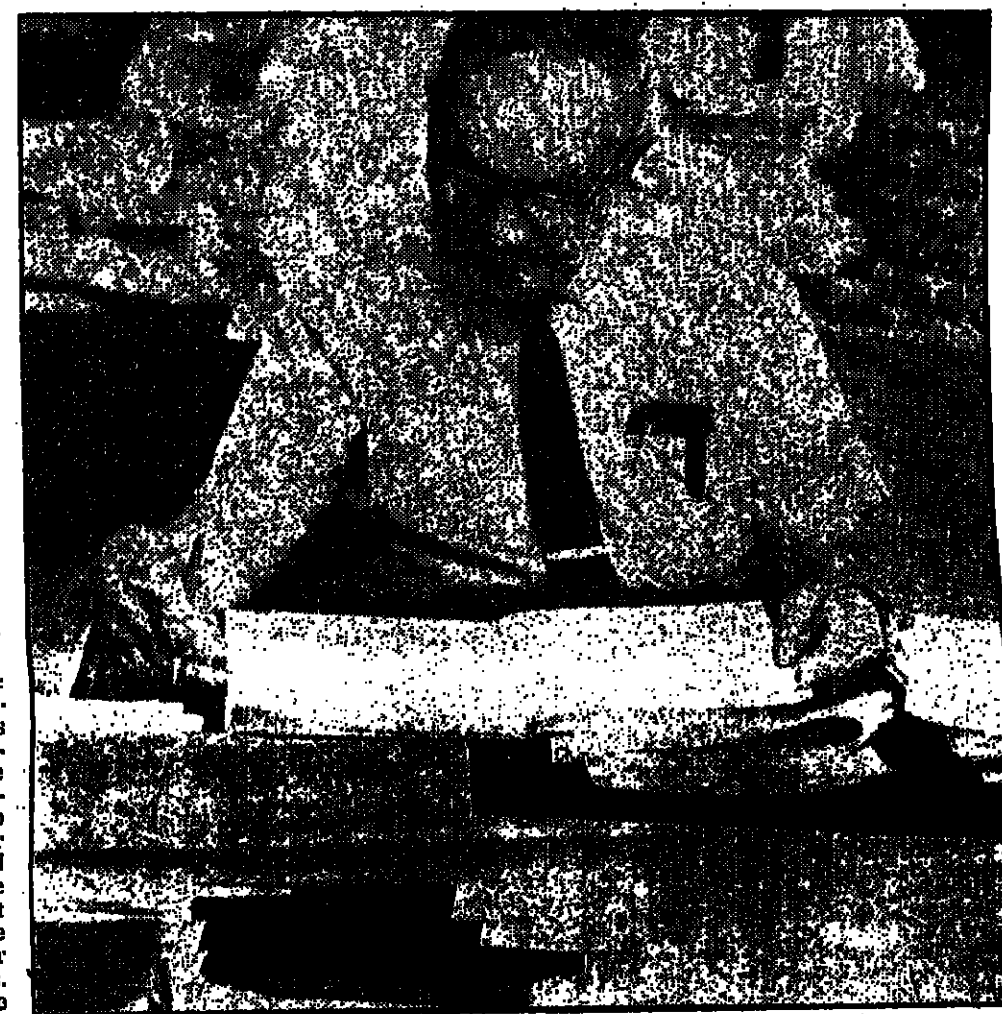
If we abolish external examinations at 16-plus we run the risk that there will be neither the will nor the expertise to sustain a national programme of school-based assessment that will prevent any public backlash, and a consequent demand for a return to a system inevitably narrower and more controlled than

the present one. If we retain external examinations at 16-plus we run the risk that the incentive to develop the will and the expertise necessary to run programmes of school-based assessment will never emerge, and we will in consequence continue to lose the advantages that can result from such programmes. Which is the greater risk?

H. G. Macintosh is secretary to the Southern Regional Examination Board for the CSE.



Pupils at Highbury Grove school in London undergoing the traditional external assessment.



An examiner looks again at a borderline case.

Equality or quality?

Michael Binyon looks at the controversy over school-leaving examinations in America

While Britain is engaged in its debate about GCE, and throughout Europe the movement against examinations gathers momentum, across the Atlantic there are signs that an educational avalanche is about to roll the opposite way. For the first time over the United States may soon pass a system of school-leaving examinations.

There are indications that Americans—parents, teachers and employers—are increasingly turning to examinations as the best solution to a number of pressing problems. There is strong opposition in some quarters, particularly from Blacks and advocates of child-centred education, to all forms of testing and examination, but the tide is not running their way. This climate of educational opinion is increasingly conservative, and traditional courses, discipline, selection and testing are back in favour.

The immediate crisis is over the falling standards of school leavers. The scores in the aptitude tests taken by applicants to universities and colleges have declined steadily over the past 10 years, and last

year showed a particularly sharp drop. Standards of literacy have declined and employers, parents and the universities complain at the poor writing ability of school and university students. Mathematical ability is declining, the study of foreign languages has fallen, and a recent study showed that 40 per cent of American adults is functionally illiterate.

All this has shocked America, and in the intense controversy the question is always "What is wrong with our schools?" There is no lack of answers. The public (maintained) schools' greatest difficulty is lack of discipline, which naturally makes teaching considerably more difficult. Many pupils never learn much beyond the age of 14, controversies over bussing have added to internal tensions, and violence and crime have greatly increased.

The adoption of "open" education and the scrapping of traditional disciplines in favour of a "less structured multi-disciplinary" approach has often been disastrous. Teachers have been ill-prepared, parents and pupils confused, and much learning

has gone out of the window.

All this was brought to a head in a court case in New Jersey three years ago. The parents of some high school leavers took the local education authorities to court, because they maintained the school in a slum area had taught their children nothing, thereby violating their rights to education. The parents won the case, and the judge, in deciding for them, spelled out the principle that the State of New Jersey had a constitutional obligation to ensure that education in all its schools was "thorough and efficient".

This judgment has reverberated throughout the American local education system. New Jersey was then obliged to ensure that no school fell below standard. The difficulty was—and still is—that in difficult to keep a check on school standards. Examinations, of course, have been put forward as an answer.

New Jersey does not hold regular public examinations at the end of high school. Nor, with the exception of New York, does

any other state in America. Pupils who have completed their school education, staying on till the age of 17 or 18, have a diploma, which is accepted by employers as proof of education. In most states there is a special examination which those who drop out early can take, but this is only an equivalency examination, showing that these pupils' if they pass have caught up at home with the work, and are deemed to have graduated.

New Jersey is engaged in an intense debate about what to do. The state education authorities are against introducing a state-wide leaving examination, as there is no precedent to administer, and it is expensive to administer, and state officials believe it would not be educationally useful.

The Governor reckons it will cost extra \$375m to implement the new system, and the state, which has one of the worst records in educational spending in America, is bankrupt. But another recent court ruling gave New Jersey until April 6 to comply, and to show how it

system is to be monitored. Some kind of test to show pupils' abilities at different schools appears inevitable.

At the other end of the country, California has already introduced a leaving examination, but here the reason is to allow pupils to leave school early. There is a growing belief throughout America that pupils are now forced to stay too long in school, and that this contributes greatly to discipline difficulties. A society campaigning to lower the leaving age to 14 has been getting a favourable reception. The California examination administered for the first time last summer proved a disappointment. Far fewer—only 2 per cent—entered for the examination than had been anticipated, and only 45 per cent could account for this.

The danger, as education authorities have admitted, is that once employers get to know the examination a number—especially those unhappy at the poor achievement of school leavers—may actually prefer students who have demonstrated their ability in this way.

California hopes to avoid this by proposing parallel examinations for everybody who remains at school as well. A series of tests to evaluate students' abilities will be given at various stages of their school career. Pupils will not be allowed to get to the graduation class without

having passed minimum standards of competency. In this way, California hopes that all its schools will be able to demonstrate minimum standards.

This series of reforms, based on testing and known as RISE (Reform in Intermediate and Secondary Education), will cost 200m dollars a year. The proposal is now going before the state legislature. Mr Wilson Riles, the superintendent for public instruction, believes it is money worth spending to ensure that the 6,000m dollar education system works efficiently.

The key word in all such proposals is "accountability". School budgets are tight all over America, and there is a growing feeling that education must show results.

Other states are now toying with an examination system as a way of combating the decline in writing ability and mathematics. Virginia and Maryland are both looking at states such as Arizona and Oregon, where school-leavers will soon have to attain minimum standards before graduation. In Maryland there is a fear that a statewide system would be unfair.

Blacks would certainly do poorly, and examinations would exaggerate the educational disadvantages of inner city schools. There is also the question whether an examination should be given in the final year, or in earlier classes, so

that those who fail have a chance to repeat.

In all discussion of examinations, the big question is who should administer them. There is no real equivalent of the GCE examining boards. The nearest thing is the College Entrance Examinations Board, who administer the scholastic aptitude test through their offshoot, the Educational Testing Service.

The ETS is a vast and powerful organization who are mainly concerned with admission to college, but also administer all kinds of other examinations on contract to professional organizations. They have also got into the field of school examinations. It was to ETS that California turned for its school proficiency examination. But even ETS, with their vast array of computers, statistical data, research staff and cohorts of examinees, would be hard pressed if every state asked them to devise and administer leaving examinations.

Examinations are nearly all multiple-choice questions. To add compulsory essays, translations and other forms of answer that cannot be computer-marked would need very many more examiners and markers.

A further question raised by educationists is "what kind of examination?" Criterion referenced tests or measurements of absolute standards? The first would simply give teachers a rough idea of what pupils could do in relation to each other. The second would be difficult to lay down, as all the accusations of middle-class values and bias would be

compounded on a state or national scale in a country as diverse as America.

In any case there is now a feeling that schools must not only teach school subjects, but also prepare young people to deal with the demands of day-to-day life: reading job advertisements, writing cheques, following recipes, understanding politics. How should examinations measure functional competency in this? Reading tests administered for the first time in Maryland to 17-year-olds last October showed that 20 per cent failed to master these skills. Nevertheless, Maryland, which devised the tests itself, has begun distributing teaching manuals to schools to show what skills future tests will measure. It could well be the beginning of a syllabus based on examinations.

There is both alarm and relief over the new vogue for examinations: alarm from experienced educationists, who can see dangers in examination-dominated education; relief mainly from parents who demand discipline, and conservatives who feel examinations are a good way of beating back liberalism in education.

The emphasis on education in America has now shifted. For the past decade it has been equality. Now, as Virginia Trotter, the Assistant Secretary for Education, wrote in a recent newspaper article, it is quality. Everybody would like both: but in the concern over quality, school examinations are increasingly seen as an essential bulwark against slipping standards, even if they do not foster equality.

22

The dangers of culture shock

Robin Maconie on African tribal music

African Music: A People's Art. By Francis Behegyi. Harrop £4.50. 245 52 7354.

The Music of Africa. By J. H. Kwabena Nketia. Gollancz £4.00. 575 01842 9.

Africa is a large place, like Europe. That we in the West continue to regard Africa as a single locality, rather than as a vast agglomeration of distinct peoples, is a tribute only to our shortsightedness. For too long the West has overlooked the music of the African peoples. Now that the continent has made itself felt as an economic and political power, and since the cultural front, the literature music of Europe is looking with increasing envy on the vigorous and socially integrated oral musical traditions of the third world, the time is clearly ripe for introductory surveys of the field of African music, and there is equally clearly some excuse for simplifying in order to generalize.

It is a Western conceit that one can know about other cultures simply by reading about them, and it is thanks to a history of colonialism, perhaps, that we continue to think of alien societies as material to be freely appropriated. In New Zealand, the recording or publication of traditional Maori chant is viewed with disfavour by tribal elders both as a betrayal of privacy and as exploitation for gain by and for people to whom the Maori is unrelated. I sometimes wish the same attitude were more widespread. There is a limit to what music can tell an outsider, when it is ripped from context: the context is the whole lifestyle. There is a further limit to what Western notation can describe, in every dimension, of the music of an oral cultural tradition.

Francis Behegyi's book, *African Music: A People's Art*, succeeds in preserving a deferential distance from his material while emphasizing music's fundamental place in the day-to-day life of the community. Maconie has constructed his book, which being designed as an introduction to the subject is unencom-

bered by any need to argue a case, around existing recordings of African music which are widely available. Wisely, he does not transcribe, analyse or evaluate in Western terms music which to its original makers exists only as sound. The reader is expected to obtain the records spoken of (there is an excellent discography), and to listen to the music. The author simply contents himself with supplying social, instrumental and stylistic background.

M. Behegyi is a composer, and acutely aware of the damage that could be caused to the music he admires by the very enthusiasm it is now arousing, and to which his own book contributes. His remarks on the difference between European and African attitudes are salutary, and will not, I hope, go unheeded. The absence of technique—in the Western sense of the term—does not imply a corresponding absence of artistry. Art is a utility and, as we have already seen, music is a necessarily a vital function. Music is the outward and audible manifestation of inward biological functions; it is the support and realization of their metaphysical purpose. For example, music cannot bring about the actual birth of a child, but it can help the child to live. The words of a lullaby not only wish the child a long and happy life, but also glorify the supernatural beings whose invisible presence is necessary in order for the wish to be realized.

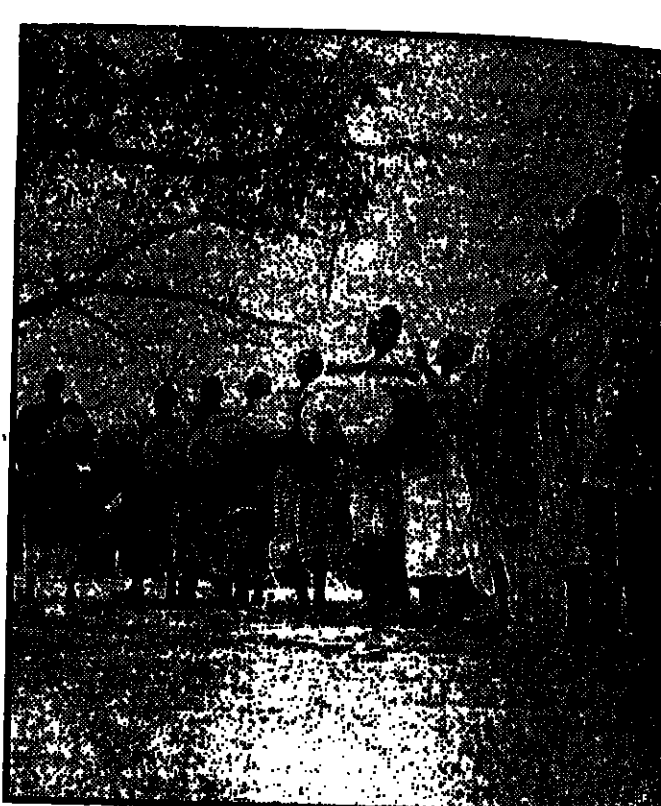
The dangers of culture-shock are differently expressed in J. H. Kwabena Nketia's *The Music of Africa*, which sets out to be scholarly and definitive (Western style), but succeeds in neither. Professor Nketia belongs to this music, but he has been educated into so alien a mode of "knowing" (the *lingua obfusca* of musical politics, of international music conferences and faculty speeches) that the person and the music seem to have parted company. The first problem is what to say. It is a vast subject, and one cannot know it all, and yet by what seems to be pressure to conform to a certain type of American scholarship, the author has made an effort to cover everything: 50 pages on social

and cultural background, another 50 on instruments, slightly more on the music itself (analysed very much from a Western viewpoint), and a final section of similar length in which the author discourses on the relationship of music to the other arts.

The categories are Western, and in African terms virtually meaningless. But even if we accept the author's anatomical method, he has neither the space to deal satisfactorily with each topic nor, unfortunately, the language. The temptation to publish what reads as a series of disjointed lecture notes, on the evidence of a great deal of recent published writing on music, must be considerable. One cannot deny the interest of Professor Nketia's subject, taken as a whole, or his experience. It is simply that he wastes much of his limited space on portentous generalization, quotation and footnotes—the plumage of his adopted culture—and spends too little time trying to convey a sense of what African music means, or how it is felt. What could be more pedantic, or simple-minded, than the observation that:

Organized games and sports... and religious ceremonies or rites that bring the members of a community together provide an important means of encouraging involvement in collective behaviour... of strengthening the social bonds that bind them and the values that inspire their corporate life. The performance of music in such contexts, therefore, assumes a multiple role in relation to the community: it provides at once an opportunity for sharing in creative experience, for participating in music as a form of community experience, and for using music as an avenue for the expression of group sentiments.

This is no more than an American university tribal incantation aimed at neutralizing its subject, and it is interesting as a model of modern exorcism. When he examines pieces of music, the book gains immediately in interest; but even here the distracting effect of a Western training and orientation makes itself felt. In his section on vocal melody and



The drum orchestra of the Naba (traditional chief) of the (Upper Volta).

polyphony, for instance, the author distinguishes a number of modes which use only a limited choice of notes, and writes them out.

But then he begins to coil them "structures" implying a spurious precision where relativity of pitch level is indicated, and to make academic pronouncements ("In this structure, therefore, no intervals other than seconds and fourths and their inversions are possible"). It is just as if a new generation of textbooks being written for African music students, in which they are solemnly enjoined to avoid the interval of the third and sixth, which he describes as being of two types, "free" or "strict". Professor

Nketia falls into the trap of judging oral music by Western notation.

These and other judgments on the music to serve only to emphasize the notion of much of the source material in our colleges and, alas, in our studies, their concern is also a testimony. When the most brutal, simple and unimportant researches in, say, educational sociology are supported financially by the state, or employed in our colleges and, alas, in our studies, their concern is also a testimony. When the most brutal, simple and unimportant researches in, say, educational sociology are supported financially by the state, or employed in our colleges and, alas, in our studies, their concern is also a testimony.

23 Books

A diagnosis for the time being

Donald MacRae
on a new sociological theory

The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism. By Daniel Bell. Heinemann Educational £5.75. 435 82662 2.

It may be a great pity, a kind of cultural tragedy of capitalism, but one of the things which I have been saying for nearly 20 years is true. This is the claim that sociology is the claim of the major forms of our self-awareness in the age of the English Renaissance, for prose fiction in the mid-eighteenth century in Britain or the latter end of that century in Russia, for history in Imperial Germany, and so on. It is not an exclusive claim and it involves no state-ment about aesthetic or intellectual merit. How could it? The same claim holds for the movies in the thirties and forties in America. But it is, I think, a fact.

Even the anger and fear aroused by much sociology, even the virulence of sociologists, are evidence for this. When Professors Ricks and Enright in *The Times* Literary Supplement attack works of sociology—in the one case unjustly, in the other justly enough—from their vantage points in English studies, their concern is also a testimony. When the most brutal, simple and unimportant researches in, say, educational sociology are supported financially by the state, or employed in our colleges and, alas, in our studies, their concern is also a testimony.

But from this emerges one of his central questions, equally applicable to Russia or America: "Without a commitment to economic growth, what is the reason d'être of capitalism?" To us in Britain that reason d'être must seem compelling enough, and this point leads us to something of a weakness in Bell's book.

He is very shrewd about Britain, but he does not take with sufficient seriousness the possibility that Britain is an excellent case for diagnosis—indeed, the oldest industrial society in existence, is symptomatic of the general future of industrial orders. If so, we no doubt would wish for another fate, but the possibility is a crucial one. Do we, not the USA, nor the USSR, foreshadow the nature of tomorrow?

This failure points for a European reader what might seem like a more serious case against Bell, though I think it is in the context of the present.

The fatal legacy
Pierre Watter

The Communist Movement from Lenin to Khrushchev. Translated by P. Watter and R. Macdonagh. Penguin £4.95. 0 14 055 097 6.

This work, written by a leading member of the Communist Party for over 30 years, is remarkable, especially in that its factually informative criticism is not the product of disillusionment (a la Khrushchev) but of a very positive and healthy humanism. It is because of the biological constitution of man.

But Bell, while remaining a social scientist, is most unusual in his directness. He attempts to make sense of the public world, here and now. The enterprise is a risky one, for error will quickly show, but Bell is not a man to be afraid of making mistakes. He is therefore a most enjoyable and accessible writer just because he wears no manner of scientism and shelters behind no screen of profound complexity.

The present book has in large measure appeared in essay form in various places—he refers to its sections indifferently as "chapters" or as "essays"—but it has a unity (one exception, as we shall see, apart) which is one of subject and argument and not just of mind and attitude. That unity is disunity—Bell does not see society as something continuous and systematically related in its parts. At the heart of his analysis is a recognition of a fact which most people do not want to face, the fact that we do not in our social being confront social life as a seamless web (to borrow a grand old metaphor from the texts of anthropology and sociology) but something which both is discontinuous and which we experience as being discontinuous.

The three disjunctions of society, as a fact to which he draws attention, are those of the social structure (primarily, today, an affair of our technological-economic mix), of the polity, and of culture. These three operate with a considerable autonomy from each other, and with only a limited "fit". Often they are in contradiction. In our lives we encounter three disjunctions of experience. These are between our roles in societies and our persons, our roles and the available modes of expression, and between our habitually metaphorical language use and the dominance of a purely rational, quasi-mathematical lingo in our society which robs us of the richness of reality and offers us abstraction and therefore—only at first sight surprisingly—mysticism.

These disjunctions—and it is important to realize that to Bell they are facts, not necessarily illa or evils—are found in all industrial societies. To Bell, and he is of course right, technically and economically all modernized societies are capitalist whether they are officially socialist about property ownership or not. Equally correctly, Bell also realizes that the shared universal of capitalism does not mean shared realities of liberty or of culture.

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think it is, in fact, not central. His book is the work of an American. There can be no question as to the centrality of American culture to the world cultural situation in the lost, secure world—much missed—of what I have elsewhere called the age of the Eisenhower Baroque. But that age is over. Bell draws his cultural repertoire from the America of the sixties and seventies—and he believes the shifting patterns of the permissive sixties to be more permanent than, perhaps, it was. But in that period American culture became, I judge, less creative, more provincial, and ceased to be special. Many of the works he quotes are of poor quality and not of cultural centrality. Today we are in a situation where, indeed, there is no cultural centre, where America is not enough, and wherein the duty of the intellect is minimal in many circumstances is particularly urgent.

I may be wrong. Even if I am right it merely means that Bell's argument could be better illustrated, not that it is unsound. The autonomy of culture, the paradox that our culture is minimal in many ways to the society that gave it birth and moves by a logic different from that of our social structures, and our need to separate our liberal politics from their particular attachments to bourgeois society—these are Bell's central points.

I agree with the first totally; I accept in large measure the last. In our time these are the issues of serious debate. So, too, is the possibility that social life and culture must always be distinct if we are to have the fruits of our technology and the imperfect liberties and responsibilities of our politics.

The problem is the one that modern sociology begins with. Max Weber saw it as the question of how modern society can be conceived of as legitimate—or how its contradictions may be embraced. Emile Durkheim saw it as how we can hold social structure together in a world wherein the relations of our roles were incomprehensibly multitudinous. Both, however, at least thought of society as unitary—at least as desirably a unity. But Bell is saying that we must manage contradiction in three areas of our being.

The second part of his book is about this management. It is less exciting, less convincing, more tentative than the first. He advocates what he calls a "fiscal sociology" as an important area of study for the solution of our problems. I take this to be the sort of thing done on the left here by Richard Titmuss and in America, on the intellectual right, by that remarkable quarterly, *The Public Interest*. I see its value and its need, but it is certainly not of itself sufficient to the times Bell has diagnosed. For that we need a better general sociology—one which must take seriously one of Bell's recurrent, and in Britain most unpopular, points.

This is the centrality of critical knowledge, of science, of information, of imagination and enquiry to our societies. Put like that it does not sound revolutionary; indeed it may seem a platitude. But it involves a recognition of the centrality of imagination, of freedom, and of flourishing universities. Their nature and their independence are, alas, unpopular causes in Britain today. This is part of the case for reading and pondering this admirable book.

which he himself must assume some responsibility. It is in this respect that his explanation, that it is the unusual strength of a humanity proof against so long an indoctrination in the "theory" and practice of inhumanity.

As concerns the general picture of Stalinism and its evolution from the pattern laid down by Lenin (whose difference from Stalin lies mainly in character and intellect), the work rehearses what is now well-known. The details, however, are new, do not affect the overall picture, but they are repudiated by Marx. The intended criticism is informed by the very categories that express the loss of the capacity to respond correctly to an altered reality. "The general crisis in the Communist movement,"

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Towards a scholarly A to Z

New moves are
afoot in the world of indexing.
Valerie Alderson reports

Tomorrow, the Society of Indexers will be holding what they claim to be the first National Conference on Indexing. The Society was founded some 20 years ago, through the correspondence columns of *The Times*, and since then, its 350 members have been quietly working to establish professional status. Their sphere of influence has spread to America (which has its own affiliated group of 275 members) and to Australia, where a group is in the process of forming, but the Society also receives regular inquiries from all over the world.

So far, the chief link between members has been the Society's journal, *The Indexer*, with little to attract the layman's attention beyond its witty extracts of reviewers' comments on indexes. Now, however, with the arrival of a new, unencumbered, secretary to carry the administrative burden, a fresh phase of activity seems imminent. Having achieved professional status, the Society now seeks professional recognition.

Indexing is essentially a solitary affair, but, throughout the past year, groups of members have been meeting to discuss their problems, and establish new working methods. This cooperation and representation is a definite step towards a more professional approach to the task of indexing.

For far too long, many publishers seem to have regarded an index merely as a vital way of filling the blank pages at the end of a book rather than as the essential tool which makes that book into a valuable source of readily available information. A reference book without an index is like a library without a catalogue—possibly containing all the information one requires, but so inaccessible that it is almost useless.

At present, responsibility for providing an index usually lies with the author. He is said to make the best index, for he knows what is in his book and how it

should be used. In practice, however, this is not necessarily the case. The author of a scholarly work is often too close to his material after years of study to be able to view it objectively; alternatively, he may have become so bored with his subject that he no longer cares to take the time or the trouble for so substantial a task. Nor, bearing in mind the poor financial return on such books, is he likely to index. Fees are computed at £2.00 per standard short children's reference book, £2.50 or more for a 1,000 page adult book.

The Society would like to see the responsibility for indexing transferred from the author to the publisher, who would then employ a professional indexer in the same way as he employs professional editors and designers. When one considers the hours of detailed design in the making of a children's encyclopedia, for example, it is astonishing to discover that, at the end, the publisher

has apparently given little or no thought to that invaluable tool, the index, without which all the rest becomes an unworkable jumble of unrelated snippets of information.

Indeed, the most heinous crimes of indexing probably occur in children's reference books, for even where an index has been included, it may turn out to be nothing more than a list of chapter headings which should properly have appeared on the contents page. Or, worse, it may be inconsistent and incomplete. An experienced and determined adult can, perhaps, surmount such obstacles, but for children the frustration and disappointment may be disastrous.

Let us hope that this wave of enthusiasm can be used to further the cause of professional standards in indexing, but while the underlying threat of a close-knit professional body closing its ranks against outsiders, which could price itself out of the already tightly contested book market, is being destroyed once and for all, the hope of achieving its original aims

Pictures of the past from a computer

by Ann Jones

There are few things so apparently incompatible at first glance as twentieth-century technology and the study of local history, with its emphasis on the particular rather than the general. But over the last year, a pilot project has been looking at exactly how the computer could best be used in local history teaching in Suffolk.

"If we'd talked about using computers to teach local history 12 months ago, teachers would have thought we were out of our minds," says the study director of the project, Mr Eversley Labbett, of Bury St Edmunds. Money comes from the National Development Programme in Computer Assisted Learning, who are also running a pilot project in Croydon, North Wales, to look at computers and national history teaching.

After a five month feasibility

study, Mr Labbett started last September to set up a system by which information could be stored on the computer used by the Suffolk County Council education department.

This year, the project intends to produce a resources pack and bibliography about social life and work in the nineteenth century, as well as three bulletins containing work done by teachers and pupils using the packs and the computer information.

So far, information from four nineteenth-century censuses has been stored in the computer. This comprises occupations, ages, and family relationships of Suffolk villagers at 10 year intervals from 1841 to 1871. Earlier censuses give incomplete information, and later ones, including that particularly explicit census carried out on

selected households in 1971, have not yet been released as they remain confidential for a hundred years.

The information was available before, but it would take hours to calculate how many agricultural workers there were in Great Wratting," says Mr Labbett. "And you might spend two hours doing it for your own village, but you certainly are not going to start doing it for a whole lot more so that you can make comparisons."

At first glance, it might seem that apart from marvelling at nineteenth-century occupations—all those servants, only one schoolmaster—there is little to be gleaned from such basic statistics. But extracts from census returns written by Suffolk children of 13 upwards during a two-day course on writing history give some idea of the potential developments.

Two girls comparing census information on two Suffolk villages deduced that "Blundeston was predominantly agricultural. The population depended greatly on the land; at least 50 per cent were employed as labourers and agricultural labourers."

An excess of shoemakers and clothing-based occupations in Haughley was noted by the newly built cunil, which was made from materials to nearby Stowmarket. "The railway strengthened the link between Stowmarket and Haughley and skilled professions penetrated villages."

Other children examined the village structure in certain villages, villagers' place of birth—which raised questions about the comparatively large number of outsiders who had moved there—the upper class and their servants, and education.

"What is important is that we

should encourage the basic skills of analysis and reference, with the aim of teaching the children how to write history," says Mr David Penrose, county education adviser, who is well-placed to help with the local history side of the project as his works from the county archive's department.

Reading through the printout for one village, Mr Labbett points out a particular entry: Head of household, John G. Housekeeper, Maria B. Several children, all with her surname. Now what happened here?

Are they all his natural children? Did the census taker have a grudge against him and put all the children down under his mistress's name? Such speculation is fascinating, but the material from the censuses is filled with a framework, which is filled with material from other sources. "The computer can never give you a detailed picture of life as it was," says Mr Labbett.

To supplement the basic facts he uses early directories which list detailed addresses and occupations. A letter to the local paper has produced nearly 30 volunteers of all ages to help in filling in social background. They are now reading nineteenth-century novels with an eye to descriptions of occupations.

"The result is that we can get a whole picture of the village, not just the group of people that students looking at the occupation of villagers can also have material on what life was like for a Thatcher or a nineteenth-century dressmaker."

And once they have basic information, the children can, with the permission of the incumbent of a parish, delve into parish registers and supplement information about ages and occupations with details of births, marriages and deaths.

How has this development been received by schools? Mr Labbett says the primary difficulty is to

teach children to frame the questions so they will be able to make use of the answers.

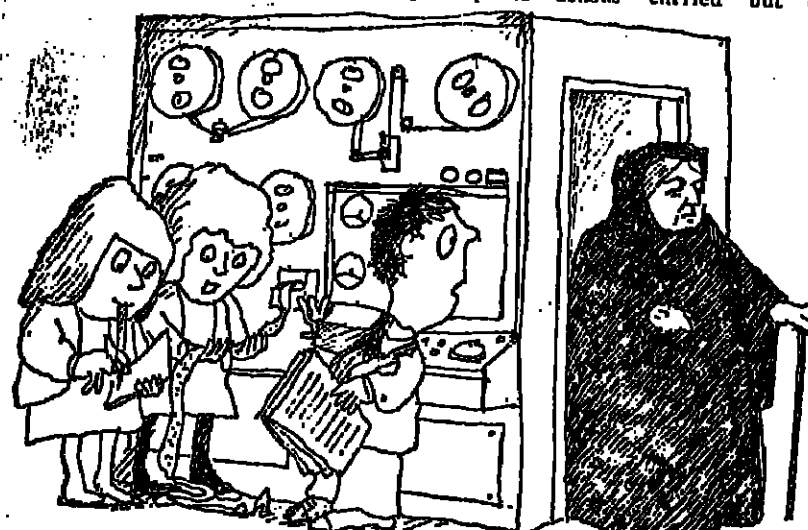
The computer has already been used for a project on Suffolk by sixth formers in Suffolk. And from last month all have been able to use the present questions which wish to ask are posed teachers to Mr Labbett, who sends them to the computer and back the printout.

Mr Labbett is optimistic about the project's success. He says there was a great deal of interest in local history teaching in the county that he has been able to build this in the scheme.

The Suffolk experiment is the only example of its sort in the country. The Schools Council project on Computer studies in curriculum have been working on Dudley and Dover, who are interested in the use of the computer in local history teaching.

Explains Mr Bob Lewis, director of the project, "The Suffolk project, although we have a lot of problems, and meet to discuss them, the main difference is that we don't depend on the computer for an answer."

Mr Labbett, who used an office in Suffolk, is now in an office in the education department. Naturally he hopes the project will be extended, with more information will be made available to the public. To a great extent, this must depend on the teachers who adopt the idea with optimism that they will use the computer and its computer material as a valuable addition to the available resources.



McKee

Patterns for inspiration

by Robert Morris

Educational technology can involve teachers in originating their own material for use on simple, cheap equipment that children—or students—can operate themselves, freeing teachers to give children individual attention.

This approach—redeeming educational technology from its unsympathetic associations of the expensive, the mechanistic and the centrally imposed—is shared by two distinctive projects of the Council for Educational Technology. The Primary Extension Programme (PEP) concentrates on encouraging teachers to produce material with simple media to help disadvantaged children. The College of Education Learning Programme (CELP) fosters stimulating college courses to use audio-visual media more widely and originate their own material.

To further its own aims—particularly among primary specialists who feel educational technology has little to offer the primary sector—CELP has promoted a series of one-day workshops conferences around the country to introduce PEP's work to college tutors.

A typical recent conference at Maria Grey College included contributions from Frank Blackwell, the Primary Programme's director out-

lining the project's approach (described and illustrated in more detail in the programme's report *Children in the Picture*); and from Clive Neville, the coordinator of the CELP project, discussing the relevance of this experience to colleges, forerunners readily accepted by conference members, all—on this occasion—seemingly committed to the philosophy. This relevance is increasingly recognised throughout colleges: in its recent second edition the CELPIS catalogue, listing audio-visual items produced in colleges and offered for use elsewhere, has multiplied its entries from over 200 to just under 1,000.

On display at the conference were materials produced by teachers for their own classes, which were shown, not as examples for use, but as such basic ideas as taping a book. These have been so effective—if the materials are not perfect, teachers feel confidently they could improve upon them—that some similar examples are soon to be distributed by the Council for Educational Technology as *Pattern Packs*—materials originally produced by teachers for children and now intended for teacher-training as patterns to influence students' subsequent classroom practice.

Workshops for the amateur

The Department of Education and Science are planning an introductory course in audio visual and library resources for September 2 to 9 at Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic. The course will be suitable for teachers, teacher librarians, librarians and it is described as "essentially a practical course, although prior experience is not necessary."

There will be eight workshops on closed circuit television; audio learning; projected aids, photography and reprographics; film-making in education; cataloguing, storage and retrieval of information; presentation, display and graphics; use of museums in education.

Though the course members will concentrate mainly on one technique, there will be opportunities to design and make simple educational aids.

The closing date for applications is May 31 and the DES ask applicants to submit the form TT15 as early as possible so that successful candidates can be informed before the summer holidays.

Further information from Mr C. G. White, HMI, Course NS25, DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.

Development bits and pieces

by Nicola Baboncu

Jigsaw: News and Topic Sheet—Karnina Gruba. Teachers' Notes, Oxfam Education Department, 271, Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7JZ.

Yearly Rates (which include postage): 1 copy, 95p; 2 copies, £1.35p; 3 copies, £1.75p; 10 copies, £4.55p; 20 copies, £8.55p.

Jigsaw is a news and topic sheet, published three times a year by Oxfam, and written for children between the ages of nine and 15. Each issue will be about people somewhere in Africa, America or Asia who are working for a better life. It aims to develop an understanding in children of the social situations of others and through the insights gained to formulate ways of improving our own society.

Each newsheet is complete but schools taking a subscription will receive teachers' notes so that the topic may become part of a term's work in class.

One issue looks at physical handicap, of which many children have a limited awareness. Teachers may well feel that some involvement and commitment by children is essential before discussion can be useful.

The text suggests various activities which encourage children to imagine themselves as handicapped. These could be supplemented by introducing children to some handicapped people in the local community.

A Home for the physically handicapped in southern India is the focus. This demonstrates how, in the right conditions, physically disabled people can lead a useful life. The image of a handicapped person as an incompetent sufferer is thus dispelled.

The newsheet contains a breadth of information about daily life in the Indian community.

which not only enables children to compare different forms of social organization, such as agriculture and transport, but leads them to consider the differences between the handicapped in Britain and India.

Jigsaw does not aim to engender feelings of sympathy and pity in the handicapped, but rather to give positive ways in which children can help the less fortunate. Money is not necessary, the best means of helping a child is a befriended handicapped child to integrate them as naturally as possible into normal activities.

Teachers' notes provide a wide range of supplementary sources to draw on, such as films, books, maps, children and organizations willing to help with the children's activities.

Other topics to be developed in later newsheet issues include malaria (a project in the Gambia) and a community health centre in the border of Tanzania and Kenya.



From an issue of "Jigsaw", Hatched by Oxfam.

Resources bank for environmental studies

The Conservation Trust have been granted £1,670 by the Commission of the European Communities to build up a bank of resource materials on environmental topics. One of the conditions of the grant is that the materials should be made available, not only to teachers in this country, but also to teachers from EEC countries.

The trust are an educational charity formed by the Conservation Society, and depend on donations for support. The society publish a small number of books, while the trust concentrate on leaflets, newspapers and resource materials.

Among these is the *Guide to Resources in Environmental Studies*. Two new series are planned: the *Teaching About* series, of which the first publication is *Teaching About Resources*, and a series with an environmental approach to conventional study disciplines.

Materials in the resources bank will include slides, filmstrips, books, kits, games and cassette tapes, suitable for secondary and higher education. There are no limits on the number of materials mentioned in the *Guide to Resources in Environmental Studies* are available from the bank.

and many more. A catalogue of the bank's total resources is available for 30p, or free to members of the Conservation Society. Membership costs £3 a year or £2 to schools which belong to the society. Only society members can borrow from the bank and they must pay postage.

The resources bank is run by Peter Berry from his home. All inquiries, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, should be made to him at 246 Lopham Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire. Local teachers can arrange to see materials before borrowing, as in a conventional library.

Biology and teenage traumas

by Mary Waring

Adolescence Part I—Puberty, Part II—Menstruation 35mm full frame filmstrips. £3.95 each. Teacher's notes 50p each. Also available as slide sets with cassettes. Camera Talks Ltd, 31 North Row, Park Lane, London W1R 2EN.

According to the notes accompanying these two filmstrips, they are intended for "children/young people who are entering the adolescent stage of their development", presumably 11 to 15-year-olds, and the filmstrips assume a "previous knowledge of basic biology" (unspecified).

Part I deals with puberty. Starting with the growth spurt in boys and girls, it emphasizes the normality of individual variation, of the appearance of spots on the skin and moodiness. Strangely, it does not mention adolescent spells of lethargy and clumsiness, both of which cause embarrassment.

The role of the pituitary gland in stimulating activity of the sex glands and the consequent development of secondary sex characteristics is outlined, using clear drawings. The beginning of menstruation in girls and of semen production in boys are related in the notes to eventual sexual functioning.

However the filmstrip is less explicit on this, all we are given is a pair of rather coy drawings of a young couple sitting on a park bench and walking in the country. To be fair, these may express an element of the emotional and ethical side, which is otherwise totally ignored. Since the next frame shows the girl visiting a doctor be-

cause she suspects that she is pregnant, and the relevant note advises contraception "if they (teenagers) should have intercourse", there is a considerable gap left to be filled in by the teacher.

The notes, which are intended only as a guide and not as a commentary, are basic and clinical. Is intercourse to be dealt with in Part III "Contraception" (as yet unpublished) or is some account of it assumed to be "basic biology"? If not, there is insufficient recognition of the ignorance of some teenagers—or a coyness that does not match the emancipation of the contraceptive advice.

Part II deals specifically with menstruation. Although built up gradually and then integrated, the clear diagrams would seem to require far more sophistication of thought than is likely to be found in most 11 to 15 year olds. The introduction of hormonal regulation at this point, using the terms "oestrogen" and "progesterone", makes the diagrams still more difficult for young people, however clear and attractive they are to those used to this sort of visual symbolism. Nor does it attempt to add a three-dimensional interpretation of the two-dimensional representations, something which many pupils will not be able to do.

The section on protection and hygiene during menstruation is well done, although reassurance often needed by adolescent girls about the use of tampons by young virgins, is surprisingly omitted.

While much care and thought has been given to attractive and sensitive presentation, there are more suitable alternatives available to indicate and sustain the sort of discussion so badly needed by young adolescents.

Scissors and paste

The gentle art of découpage involves cutting out prints or designs, sticking them on to objects, such as jars, boxes, screens or pieces of furniture, and covering the whole with several coats of varnish. Découpage was very popular in Victorian times when it was sometimes called jappanning, and the ambitious amateur covered vast areas with it.

Copydex have now simplified découpage and are suggesting it as a craft project for children. Small items, such as file covers and pencil boxes, can be covered, not only with printed matter but also with pressed leaves, flowers, lace, fabric motifs or dillies. Their project is called *Let's Stick Things On* and comprises classroom worksheets and teachers' notes. Six worksheets and a copy of the notes are available free, but please enclose 13p postage.

Write to Copydex Ltd, 1 Torquay Street, London W2 5EL.



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Brian Hill looks at two French kits

Ne plus de la plume de ma tante?



C'est une soirée chio? ... Non, mais tes blue-jeans et un pull.

Un Deux, Trois; Reading Kit 1. By Barbara Mason. European Schoolbooks Ltd, 122 Bath Road, Cheltenham. £14.95.

The aims of this course are laudable, to encourage reading French for pleasure and provide an alternative to situations in which "pupils are in a hurry to stumble through the reading aloud of an incomprehensible string of words." The course is also designed for children to read at their own pace, while at various stages that they have understood.

The kit is divided into two parts. The main story is carried by a group of 20 cards, each card representing a chapter. At the end of each chapter are comprehension questions in the machine and in French, some of which are very good—crossword, picture drawing, multiple choice questions; and some of which are bad, notably the unscrambling exercises (leel regarde par la fenêtre, etc.).

The cards are quite easily torn, but are attractively presented with some well drawn pictures. The story itself, designed primarily for 11 to 13-year-olds with a beginner's knowledge of French, should appeal. It is exciting and well told, with most translations in the margins of any words likely to cause difficulty.

There are six copies of each chapter card so each pupil can read at his own speed, passing, on completion, to the next element in the story. Bottlenecks will obviously occur, particularly at the beginning, but the author has included a series of auxiliary work cards which can be handed out in any order to pupils who are stuck and waiting for the next chapter to come free.

Work cards cover various themes from "A quick visit to Paris" to "La journée de Georges". Some are based on information about France, others on linguistic points. As a time-filler they work quite well in their own right, but they make no claim to complement the chapter cards either thematically or linguistically.

It is debatable whether two such disparate elements as a detective story and a series of separate work cards can be happily married together to form a coherent programme. The mixed ability classes, structured to working as individuals, the an-

swer may well be affirmative. However I still feel convincing that it is not better to spend £14.95 on a set of well bound readers and to foster reading for pleasure by enlightened methods.

Le Pays de France. Pack 4. SGS Associates (Education) Ltd, Longman, Harlow. £3.50.

SGS Associates are a group of editors, designers and teachers who specialize in preparing learning materials. In French their output has been geared primarily to flexible kits which can be used for project work and/or for mixed ability teaching. *Le Pays de France*, in common with their other titles, adopts a fluid formula which enables responses to previous sections to be incorporated.

This latter therefore has links with previous packs—some of the worksheets rely on using the profiles from pack 2—but it has been developed in response to suggestions and criticisms from teachers using previous materials.

This latter pack comprises 30 worksheets, six in English (three copies of each) and three in French (four copies of each). The basic idea is to provide information on France and to check comprehension by various exercises and reinforcement devices. The pack is less demanding than earlier ones.

Some of the cards seem to work well. "Country" for example, carries some concise and informative statements about several areas of France—the Alps, the Massif Central, "Le Puy de Dôme" [sic]. The card on Bordeaux neatly picks up the many contrasts from massive "immeubles" to ancient cathedrals.

The main difficulty with the cards seems to be in the nature of some of the exercises. It is unlikely that slow learners will gain much by unravelling the statement "Before La Clesse became a ski-resort people there reared BEPERS". Nor will the French section of mixed ability groups have the understanding of constructions improved by rearing up parts of sentences.

However, there will be many classes where *Le Pays de France* can help bring the country and its language to life, and, with care, some of the exercise difficulties can be sidetracked.

Furnishing some answers

by Owen Surridge

Furnishing a school. Available free to colleges and teachers' centres from Pel Ltd, Oldbury, Walsley, Worcestershire. Colour 30 minutes, 8mm and 16mm.

Industrialists in pursuit of trade opportunities produce a film that can be used for more than sales propaganda. Such is the case with *Furnishing a School*, produced for Pel Ltd, the educational furniture manufacturer. Filmed mainly on location at a Yorkshire primary school, it offers an unexpectedly detailed explanation of modern primary school teaching methods.

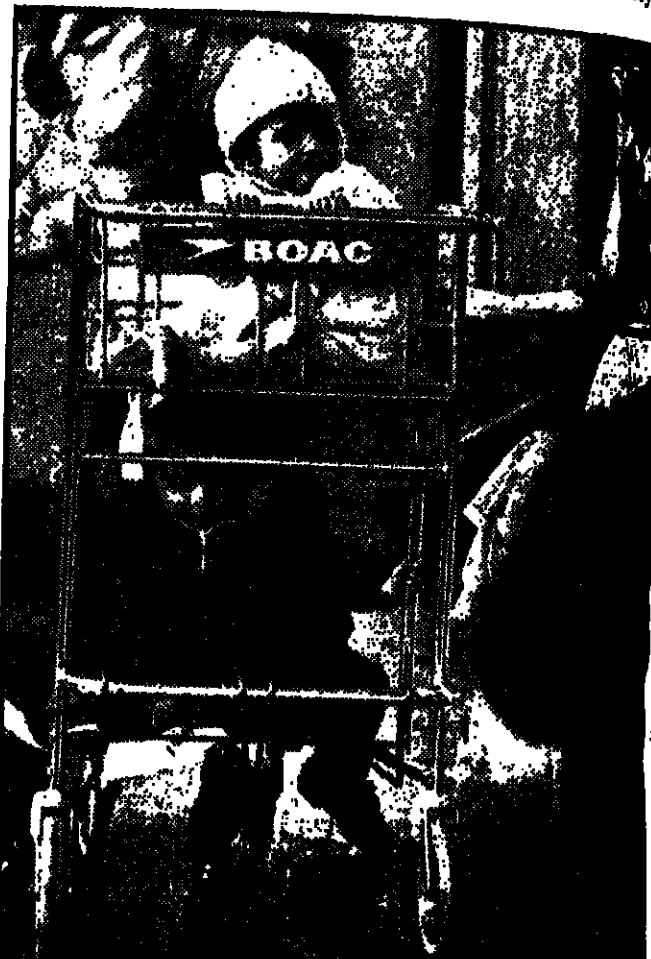
The film is aimed primarily at local education authority officials and others faced with setting up new schools or refurbishing old ones, but it deserves a wider audience. Certainly it could be of value to teacher training colleges particularly those with students aiming at the primary sector.

The first half of the film offers a close-up of the school's activities and the furniture evolved to meet the various requirements of flexible teaching—in this instance with the active help of a designer from the Department of Education and Science. Both filmmakers and manufacturers have evidently been at some pains to study current practice and their understanding is clearly reflected in the dialogue; thus its usefulness to training colleges.

The main business of the film—to advise on the factors to be considered in the furnishing of a school—deals with more directly in the second part, and offers some useful guidelines. Naturally the salesmanship pattern is more obvious here but it is backed with a free planning service that includes scale models of the furniture offered. Teachers can thus get a preliminary glimpse of the environment they are preparing.

Where have all the teachers gone?

John Briggs looks at some of the acute problems facing the Ugandan education system in the wake of the expulsion of its Asian community



Members of the Ugandan Asian community before and after their expulsion. Will the upheaval focus Uganda's attention on the real educational priorities?

It is almost four years since Uganda expelled her Asians. Now that some of the dust has settled, one can examine some of the effects of this trauma on the country's educational system.

The main impact has been in secondary education. In 1972 most of the secondary staff, including almost all science teachers, were either Asian, British contract or volunteers supplied by several foreign agencies. With the departure of the Asians and a rapid rundown of the foreign teachers (the latter for a mixture of political reasons and rapidly deteriorating security), Uganda was faced with the collapse of secondary education in early 1973. Attempts to obtain foreign assistance were largely unsuccessful, although 55 Ghanaian teachers eventually arrived.

To supply staff for the secondary schools, the Government took action. The entire final year's output from the country's non-graduate secondary teacher training college was sent out into the schools four months early. The penultimate year was sent into schools on an extended teaching practice. This supplied 300 teachers. In addition, the postgraduate education diploma course was reduced to a three-month residential course, which made far more teachers available.

In early 1973 some 300-400 students who had just completed their A levels were given temporary teaching posts in secondary schools. In addition, all new university graduates who had taken academic courses were drafted into teaching. By January, 1974, there were about 400 such "Decree 1, 73" teachers in secondary schools.

As a long-term measure, the entry into education courses in Makerere University was almost doubled in early 1973. Similarly the entry into non-graduate teacher training (capable of teaching up to O level) was increased, and the number of students in the course of considerable importance was a decision to increase the teacher/student ratio in secondary schools. In 1973, from 1.5 teachers to 40 students to 1.33 teachers. Although this measure reduced the number of teachers needed in January, 1974, from 1,720 to 1,530.

A freeze on the expansion of secondary education has helped to keep this figure fairly static over the past two years.

The overall effect of these measures on secondary school staffing is summarised in the table below.

By the end of 1975 Uganda aimed to be self-sufficient in secondary school teachers. This is no mean achievement when one realises that in 1972 (before the Asian exodus) the manpower plan did not expect this until 1981, and also when one remembers the heavy expatriate domination of secondary education four years ago.

A closer look reveals a less rosy picture. In common with many African countries Uganda has ample teachers of arts subjects, but lacks teachers of mathematics and science. In 1974, the country produced only seven graduate mathematics teachers and nearly all the country's A-level schools badly need a mathematics teacher for A-level. The situation is more serious when one realises that many non-graduate teachers have difficulty in coping with the senior O-level classes, so more graduate mathematics teachers are needed for O-level as well. It will take another two years to overcome this deficiency. In the meantime several schools have been forced into using sixth-form teachers to teach mathematics and science to the junior forms.

With present educational policies, the supply of teachers will substantially exceed demand from this year onwards. Two thirds of the teachers in training are teachers of arts subjects, and within 18 months the country will have trained some hundreds of arts subject teachers for whom there will be no jobs—a prospect that is causing considerable concern in Kampala. Even in 1974, the Ministry of Education found it difficult to place some of these teachers. The surplus can partly be removed by releasing the untrained "Decree 1, 73" teachers—whether these graduates will want to leave a secure post in the present job shortage is another matter.

In 1972 Uganda's secondary school teacher training staff, the country's non-graduate teacher training college lost 40 staff (60 per cent of the total) over a few months, including the Ugandan principal, who fled to Zambia. Replacing these staff with capable and experienced Ugandans has proved impossible. It has been necessary to appoint

young graduates who have not yet taught in a school themselves. Although the effects of this will mainly be felt in the long term, one immediate result has been the erosion of modern curriculum projects, such as Nuffield-type science courses.

More serious is the participation of teachers and lecturers in "mafuta mingi"—business enterprises taken from expelled schools and find teachers missing from classes. In the large Kampala day schools it is quite normal to find three out of every four teachers absent from the junior forms early in the morning. These absent teachers are busy running shops, and headmasters cannot stop them. Most "mafuta mingi" have army connections; as one head of a big day school put it: "If I lean on the teachers, someone else will lean on me." Even if the teachers are in the classroom, there is no guarantee that they will actually teach. Most graduates resent being forced into teaching. Uganda is discovering, like neighbouring Tanzania a few years ago, that although one can take the horse to the water one cannot make him drink.

Apart from the general feeling of insecurity produced by the disappearance of tens of thousands of people, it is fairly obvious that people are not going to take an interest in their school work if they are wondering whether a father or brother is still alive. An informal survey showed that most pupils had lost a relative in the slaughter. The 1973 school certificate results were the worst in Uganda's history, a fact not just due to poor teachers—or the lack of them.

Makerere University is one institution in Uganda which is seriously understaffed. Most of the British have left and the university has found it difficult to recruit staff from elsewhere. Uganda's reputation deters most foreigners. Even Unesco, who support several projects in Uganda, are hampered by the Government's refusal to accept staff from outside the country. The lack of personal security in Uganda, the number of Unesco personnel fell in 1974 to only a third of the 1972 level. A determined effort to recruit staff from Pakistan and Bangladesh (because of the Muslim connection) was largely unsuccessful.

The university's difficulty stems from an attempt to maintain standards. So far the policy has mainly been one of doing without people. There are a few well-qualified Ugandans, but as the present staff dwindles and the pressures mount in coping with the university is being forced to accept a lower standard of staff. This has led to a shortage of teachers' degrees to secure a covered university lecturership.

The irony is that less-qualified Ugandans,

who went to Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow or to minor colleges in the United States and returned with an MA or BSc are now filling the university posts, while their more able contemporaries who went to conventional British-type institutions and graduated with (only) a bachelor's degree are excluded. It is a classic example of the failure in many African countries to judge people according to what they are capable of doing, rather than simply according to their paper qualifications. The fact that several able Europeans, with only a first degree, were once on the Makerere staff is not appreciated in Uganda.

Anybody who needs to be convinced of the value of technical education in Africa should visit Kampala. Every night the streets are littered with broken-down buses. The national newspaper has to be printed in neighbouring Entebbe because the regular press in Kampala broke down a long time ago. There is a constant shortage for over a year because the cement industry ceased working. It is not just a question of spare parts, but of skilled mechanics and engineers. The Asians did all the technical jobs and supplied most of the services that people take for granted. Now there is nobody to repair the machinery, fix the plumbing and keep the industries going.

The difficulty is that Uganda's educational system is academic. The schools are pouring out people with no skills and only the general ability to work as clerks and messengers. Although an attempt is being made to expand agriculture and technical subjects in schools, there is a serious shortage of teachers in these subjects and an even greater lack of teacher trainers. Undoubtedly assistance in technical education would be the most worthwhile contribution an aid donor could make.

In the past the biggest stumbling block to technical education was psychological. The people were only interested in academic education, and the well-paid office job one could obtain with it. Nobody was interested in manual work, with its low pay, low status and dirty working conditions. But now attitudes are changing. A skilled mechanic, earns far more than a university graduate, who may even be out of work. Many young people are beginning to realise that a low-level practical course in civil engineering, enabling one to work as a road foreman, is a better investment than an academic university degree. In the long run this change of attitude, with a corresponding focus on the real educational priorities in an underdeveloped country, may well be the most valuable thing to come out of the upheaval of the last few years.

John Briggs is a former lecturer at a teacher training college in Uganda.

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HARTLEY JUNIOR SCHOOL
Hartley Avenue, London E6 1NT
(Tel. 01-552 2211)

Starting September, 1976 (or
later, 1976, if possible) - co-ordi-
nated experience in all subjects throughout the
school, Years 2 & 3 post available
for suitable applicant.

Burnham plus London
Algebra 2000, plus Social Priority
Allowance £200 or £276.

Application may be ob-
tained from the nearest
school, or returned as soon as
possible, until M.A., Ph.D., Direc-

SUSSEX
SOUTHWATER
near Itzehoe
Required: B.Sc.
in Education
Head of I.C.
throughout
educational
leadership in
Application

SUSSEX
SOUTHWATER C.P. SCHOOL
near Hove, Brighton, BN1 3 RA
Required: TEACHER, Scale 2 for
HEAD of Infant Department. A
thorough knowledge of modern
educational trends and power of
leadership essential.
Application form from Headmaster,
Southwater C.P. School, Sussex.

C-2882
 608 R. W. Saphronis, 01-
 234-1774 (Mrs. J. D. Lloyd-
 Malcolmson), 01-660-9972
 (Mrs. J. Lloyd-Williamson)
 Mrs. J. Lloyd-Williamson
 1741 E. 17th Ave., 1972
 TRACHER required for the Sum-
 mer term. MUSIC desirable but
 not essential.
 Salary: Burnham Scale 15
 London Area Allowance.
 The successful applicant will
 be reimbursed (details on request).
 Applications on forms enclosed
 should be sent to the above address as
 soon as possible.

[illegible]

(PROPOSED NEW) ST MARY'S/NICHOLAS SCHOOL (GROUP 12), Northwood, Middlesex
Head Teacher Designate: Miss N. Hornsby, M.A.

Appointment of SECOND DEPUTY HEAD

The existing St Mary's and St Nicholas Grammar Schools will, in September, 1977, combine to form a 6-form entry mixed comprehensive school with an all-ability intake.
The Authority wishes to appoint, in September, 1976 (i.e. one year ahead of re-organisation), a well qualified and suitably experienced teacher who will be responsible to the Head Teacher for the planning development and direction of studies together with major application forms and further particulars from The Director of Education, Belmont House, 35 Market Square, High Street, Uxbridge UB8 1HA, to whom the completed form should be returned by Monday, 28th March, 1976.

London Allowances payable, 75% removal expenses in appropriate cases and some assistance with temporary accommodation may be possible.

HILLINGDON

Deeside High School, Queensferry

(7 form entry, 11-18)
Head: N. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc.
Required in September, 1976:

Deputy Head

GROUP 12
Due to promotion to a Headship, we are looking for a person who will contribute a major and lively contribution to the curriculum/pastoral functions of the school. The post will involve a substantial teaching commitment.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned to whom completed forms should be returned by March 31st.

GLYOUD COUNTY COUNCIL
JOHN HOWARD DAVIES,
Director of Education, Shire Hall, Mold.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD Education Committee

AMBROSE FLEMING SCHOOL,
The Ride, Enfield, Middx.

SECOND MISTRESS

(Group 11—Roll 1,200 Mixed)
(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for September 1976 for the post of Second Mistress of this Mixed Comprehensive School (11-18).

Mortgage facilities subject to funds being available. Consideration given to the following: 100 per cent removal expenses, generous assistance with relocation costs, temporary housing accommodation for up to two years, £10 per week lodging allowance for up to two months in certain cases.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Headmaster to whom they should be returned by 9th April, 1976.

Previous applications will be considered.

Education Department

Required September, 1976

GAYNES SCHOOL
(Roll 1,085, Co-Educational),
Brackendale Gardens, Uxminster, RM14 9UX

Deputy Headteacher

For this Group 11.6 F.E. Comprehensive School situated in modern buildings on one site.

There is a scheme for removal expenses.

Application forms and further details available from The Director of Education Services, Education Department, Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford RM1 3DR, to be returned by Monday, 6th April 1976.

Havering

SECONDARY Headships continued

SHEFFIELD

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
JOINT HIGHER SCHOOL
Duch Lane, Northwood, M20 1JH
(11 to 18 Comprehensive)
ARMBRISTON HEAD TEACHER
Required for September 1976. The school is a mixed comprehensive school with a roll of 1,200. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £6,500 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning and development of the school and will be expected to contribute to the work of the Education Committee. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Armbristion Head, Duch Lane, Northwood, M20 1JH.

STAFFORDSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
NORTHWOOD AREA
BURNWOOD HIGH SCHOOL
Barnwood Road, Chalfont, Bucks. HP8 4JH
(11 to 18 Comprehensive)
Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning and development of the school and will be expected to contribute to the work of the Education Committee. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Burnwood High School, Barnwood Road, Chalfont, Bucks. HP8 4JH.

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AVON COUNTY COUNCIL
THE CASTLE SCHOOL
11 to 18 Comprehensive
Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning and development of the school and will be expected to contribute to the work of the Education Committee. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, The Castle School, 11 to 18 Comprehensive.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Borough is within easy access of Central London and bordered by Epping Forest. London addition to salary payable.

CHINGFORD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Nevin Drive, London, E4 7LT
Headmaster: Mr. P. R. Taylor, M.A., B.D.

Deputy Head GROUP 11 SCHOOL

Applications are invited for September, 1976, for the post of Deputy Head Teacher in this large Mixed Comprehensive Senior High School (810 on roll 14-19 years).
Closing date for applications is 9th April, 1976.
Application forms and further details obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, London Borough of Waltham Forest, Municipal Offices, High Road, Leyton, London, E15 5GJ.

London Borough of
Waltham Forest

LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY ERITH SCHOOL GROUP 13

1,970 on roll, 250 in Vich Form, co-educational, full ability range. Established 1967
Required for September 1976

Second Mistress

and
Director of Pastoral Care

(Deputy Head Teacher Scale)

The post involves general administrative responsibilities covering the entire spectrum of the School's activities and ranks second in the team of four Senior Directors.
I.A.A. £277. Assistance with removal expenses, legal fees and disturbance allowance can be considered.
Further information can be obtained from the School (Tel: Erith 32974).

Application forms and further details obtainable from The Chief Education Officer for Schools (T.S.), Town Hall, Crayford, Kent, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 9th April.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
Education Department
Required for September, 1976

FIRST DEPUTY HEAD

for
ALDERMAN CATLEIGH SECONDARY SCHOOL,
KING'S LYNN
(Group 11: Number on roll: 1,160, (11 to 16 years)

This coeducational selective Secondary School was formed in January, 1976, by amalgamating the existing boys' and girls' schools. Under the Committee's Development Plan it will eventually become an all-ability High School for 840 pupils aged 12 to 16 years.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed, foolscap envelope to the County Education Officer, County Hall, Market Lane, Norwich NR1 2DL, to whom completed forms should be returned by 9th April, 1976. Removal expenses are paid in accordance with the Authority's scheme.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

St. Philip's Grammar School,
Hagley Road, Edgbaston,
Birmingham B15 8UF.

(R.C. Voluntary Aided, 760 boys become a mixed Sixth Form College in September.)
The Governors invite applications for the post of

SECOND MISTRESS

(Group 11) of the new Sixth Form College. Applicants must be practising Roman Catholics. This is an important new post. Details of which are available from the school.

Application (by letter, in the first instance, including a curriculum vitae and two references) should be sent to the Headmaster at the school as soon as possible.
There is a scheme for assistance with removal expenses.

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM

SECONDARY Deputy Headships continued

DEVON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
POWELLTON COLLEGE
11 to 18 Comprehensive
Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the planning and development of the school and will be expected to contribute to the work of the Education Committee. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Powellton College, 11 to 18 Comprehensive.

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HAMPSHIRE

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THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 19.3.70

A black and white photograph of a window with a grid pattern, showing a view of a building facade. The window is divided into a 3x3 grid of nine rectangular panes. The grid is formed by dark, thick lines. The view through the window shows a light-colored building facade with some architectural details, though they are somewhat obscured by the grid and the high contrast of the black and white image. The top edge of the window frame is visible, showing a slight curve. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.



Creating a spirit of confidence

Dr Guido Brunner,
EEC Commissioner for
Education salutes the 14th
Didacta exhibition and
introduces the European
community's first action
programme in education

the exchange of ideas and experience across the frontiers. The other reason for this. The European community now has its first action programme in education. Council and ministers adopted it on December 10.

There is at least one part of it where educational material, and thus Didakta, is immediately relevant. This is the teaching of foreign languages. All member states of the community are aware that more and more people have to be able to speak and understand foreign languages if they are to get involved in a common destiny. This is why all pupils shall be offered the opportunity of learning at least one other community language, why language teaching outside the traditional school system shall be promoted, for instance by making use of radio and television.

Audio-visual methods can also be a useful means for teaching foreign children the language of the host country.

**to be held at Basle
from
March 23rd 1976
to
March 27th 1976**

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The first practical step will be a report on measures suitable to be taken within the educational systems and which could increase the chances of young people finding employment. This initial report is now in preparation and will be finished by July 1.

Another one of our main preoccupations is the promotion of closer relations between educational systems in the community. Let there be no misunderstanding about one thing: we are not aiming at uniformity. The existing diversity of cultural traditions and the expression they have found in the educational system of

In practical terms this amounts to quite a number of things. It means for instance regular meetings between persons responsible for education policies at various levels, study visits, the possibility for teachers to practise their profession for a time in a community country other than their own. It means eliminating obstacles to the mobility of students and of university teaching and research staff. On the one hand developing a common policy on the admission of students from other member states to higher education institutions on the other.

This continuous process of co-operation creates a spirit of confidence and mutual trust that bodes well for community achievements in this difficult area.

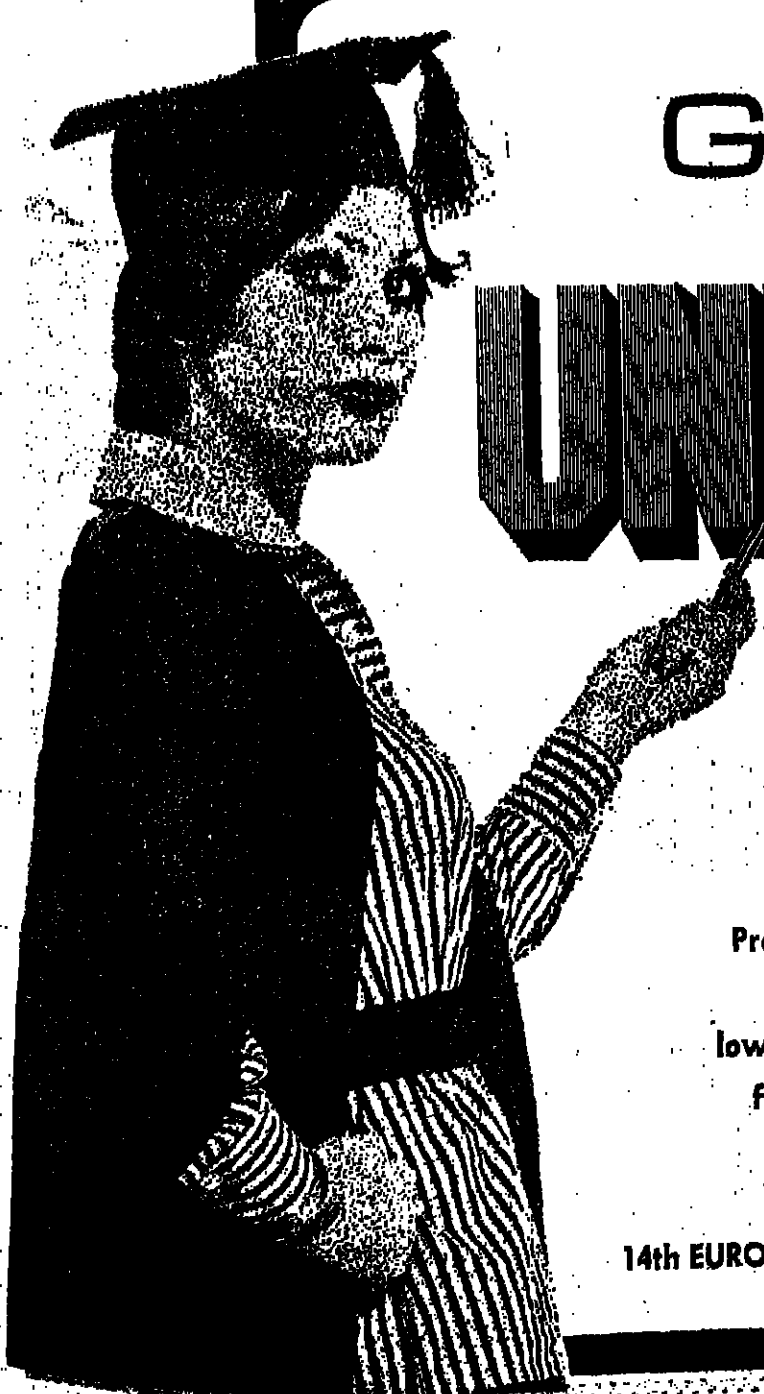
I am glad to say that governments and officials seem to have caught up at least with the cooperative effort which has been current practice for a long time in the field of educational material than to private enterprise. We have many examples in common, and there is every reason for me to wish Didakta well when it is able to contribute once again to progress in education.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

will cheerfully reveal the acceptable face of what remains of British capitalism, hoping to earn an honest profit in the halls of Basle under the very noses of the proverbial gnomes of Zurich.

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THE BRITISH COUNCIL

English language teaching

SPECIALIST PUBLICATIONS

Information Guides (annotated bibliographies)	price (plus postage)
English for Young Beginners	£1
English for Specific Purposes	£1
Recorded Materials for Teaching English	£1
Aids to English Language Teaching	£1
English for Speakers of Other Languages	£1
Other titles	
English for Academic Study (occasional paper)	£1
Theses and Dissertations Relating to TESOL deposited with British Universities 1961-72 (Supplement up to 1975 forthcoming)	
Index to 25 Years of English Language Teaching (Journal) 1946-71	60p

Obtainable at
ENGLISH TEACHING INFORMATION CENTRE (ETIC)
The British Council, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN
or at any British Council office

Pour les professeurs de français

—qui recherchent des dossiers sur la vie contemporaine en France
—qui s'intéressent à l'information et au langage de la presse

LES DOSSIERS ET DOCUMENTS
DU MONDE

Publication mensuelle—10 numéros par an—du journal "Le Monde" réalisée par des équipes d'experts, de journalistes, de chercheurs, de spécialistes de la "Société", l'autre de la "Société", qui regroupent, sur un thème donné, des extraits d'articles déjà parus dans "Le Monde" et ses diverses publications.

Exemple des sujets traités :

- no 25—La crise
- Le paysan français
- Abonnements :
- Voie normale : 24 F ; par avion : 32 F
- Renseignements :
- "LE MONDE"
- 5 rue des Mathématiques
- 75427—PARIS CEDEX 08

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Requiring radical rethinking

All systems of post-compulsory education have been plagued by inflexibility writes Professor Edmond J. King, University of London Kings College

From about 1960, and before numbers (small or large) of post-compulsory full-time enrolments caused much anxiety to administrators and teachers, dissatisfaction with existing arrangements expressed all over Western Europe, in North America, and in Japan. We have to say 16 to 20 for practical reasons: 20 is a common average age for completing secondary school programmes and their vocational counterparts—no matter what the official completion date may be.

Ministers' meetings, teachers' conferences, and student manifestos have agreed substantially on some common points: too narrow prospect of higher education; too few entrants, too limited a range of studies, too blinkered an awareness of careers; too overcharged a cramming of examination subjects already out of date; exclusion of the non-scholastic world; too little possibility of combining education with vocational interests; too little account taken of changes demanded by a new Europe and the rapidly shifting occupational

In individual countries these general complaints are forced by specific dissatisfactions. In Britain there is too narrow a concentration on three or four Advanced level subjects (with only a small number taking both arts and science subjects) and a minute proportion combining with these either a "social study" or a vocational interest. In Britain too many desired options or combinations are timetabled out, or precluded by shortage of specialists, especially but not only, in small sixth forms.

Moreover, some criticism in the British post-compulsory phase is made difficult by premature specialization. The Continental practice of carrying more common subjects to the last years at school has kept open the possibility of transfer (in principle) to a vocational course.

However, all systems have been plagued by inflexibility. It is easier for us to understand this if we think of package deal courses in further education leading to vocational qualifications at OND level or below. Prerequisites for entry may be spelt out. A course allowing little or no variation is followed, and (on the Continent) an establishment often deals with only one kind of package or a cluster of similar ones at the same level. Thus students will say they did not choose a subject, but a course; and they may not have chosen a course so much as a qualification as defined long ago.

Rigidity is compounded when

teaching and training establishments are arranged in a hierarchy of teachers' qualifications, pay, and working conditions—all varying widely. Likewise, qualifications give access to employment at markedly different levels of the economic and social structure. Frequently, the social aspect is more demarcating than the economic; and for that reason the question of who is admissible to the university is not so much about learning or even income prospects as about status and life style and contacts—even marriage prospects.

Additional separateness is caused in most countries by the segregation of technical and vocational before the end of the secondary phase or at any rate before the age at which general secondary education finishes. For example, the Italian technical institutes in great variety, and the still lower vocational institutes, are really parallel and inferior schools. Elementary school training used to be conducted at this level in many countries, and still is in some, along with the preparation of accountants, surveyors, interpreters and so forth.

The mention of these lucrative occupations shows the nonexistence of a previous generation's snobbish categories, with implications for education too. Many service occupations now require high sophistication, more subject matter, and a wider provision for later updating.

One necessary consequence is to include provision for technical and vocational perspectives within the secondary school framework, either in some form of parallel instruction (often generally common to elements) or within a really comprehensive school framework. This has already happened in the Swedish upper-secondary school, and is now the subject of experiment or serious debate in the German Länder. But some kind of convergence in subject-range, style, and personal contacts seems inevitable. At present the six major parties in Italy have rival draft proposals for parliament; yet they all agree in proposing a common post-compulsory two years' programme followed by mild pre-vocational differentiation.

Another expedient is to allow all types of upper-secondary school to conclude studies with a genuine admission to higher education. Alternatively, post-experience opportunities give qualified workers a chance to come back to education on a new tack.

Clearly, most arguments behind these decisions are either about manpower or about access to jobs, status, and institutions. But there are important conceptual alterations too. It is recognized that final specialization must be delayed until after broad secondary pre-vocational learning. This must be "polyvalent" for future education and training. Indeed, all education at this level is seen as provisional—depending for completion on autonomous learning throughout life.

This new concept is inescapable. For example, the fact that a 12 per cent job-shift over the next decade is expected in the EEC alone necessitates preparation for adaptability not only in those at present enrolled full-time in school or college but also in many who have already left.

Within the past two decades full-time post-compulsory enrolments to about 18 (or 20 in some countries) have doubled or trebled. Adding in all types, present full-time percentages at the age of 17 under 30 per cent in England and 15 (under 16) in France and some other Western European countries, nearly 75 per cent in Norway; 86 per cent in Sweden; and 95 per cent in Japan. Spectacular increase has been more rapid than the totals, and Norway and Sweden expect further growth soon.

Who are the newcomers? What shall we teach them, and for what? Our own I.E.A.s expect an enrolment of about 50 per cent to age 19 by the early 1980s; and

unemployment actually encourages enrolment further. The slight fall in off of enrolments in some countries in the early 1970s was already specially watered-down or national student? Or do we throw out the notion of the traditional student?

All students at this level are now new in important ways. My own team's research for three years in five Western European countries leaves no doubt of this. In composition, in expectation, in orientation towards jobs and life, in readiness to tackle new learning through old, Council of Europe and EEC reports show this abundantly. Besides, those who might seem new in some schools or some countries are already a familiar ingredient of analysis and research are so acute.

More than one third of British 16 to 19s in full-time education are not in school at all, but in further education where they are studied as men and women. Some 10 per cent of Sweden's enrolments at level have already been on a level of permanent returners, and a fresh start to the uncertainty of the providers, which is a world without precedent in education.

The junior departments of our further education colleges have together with sixth-form colleges and many hybrids, begun to be overtaken by all the issues, and too little information. Besides, what of those who do not stay at school? Have they gone away lower down the school, or in a tangle of our social and economic expectations?

Much post-secondary preparation of professionals in Britain (solicitors, architects, engineers, surveyors, for example) was traditionally by a sort of high-level apprenticeship in the older form of apprenticeship is now in question; but sandwich higher education is definitely growing. Some sandwich upper-secondary linked courses are the subject of talk or experiment, preferably with the consent of opportunity and perhaps with Open University assistance. The problem of the unqualified school-leaver (in all countries) and the premature dropout need to be tackled with bold imagination as well as flexible provision.

Hence the open-access college (of whatever type) and community college are really in business. With more comparative awareness we see that they and the new Swedish gymnasium, German Kollegiate, even Oberstufkolleg, and similar innovations across the world, are about the education of increasingly average young adults whose complex opportunities and responsibilities are unknown to us.

Just beyond the traditional secondary frontier lies the uncertain horizon of higher and further education. Our still problematical diploma in higher education and diploma in higher education are various foundation courses, as matched by the French general studies diploma and various other higher education experiments. The expectations of our present over-16s and the occupational and social requirements of all those who would like to "come back in" are making many countries rethink radically the years from of post-compulsory education about 16 to 20 and the reality problem at that level of education.

Professor Edmond J. King is, with Christine H. Moor and Jennifer A. Mundy, the author of: "Post-Compulsory Education: 1—A New Analysis in Western Europe" (ISBN 0 8039 5900 3) and "Post-Compulsory Education II—The Way Ahead" (ISBN 0 8039 5953 4 and 9550 X). Published by SAGE Publications, 44 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, EC1N 8ER.



Wall pictures for language practice from Languans.

continued from page 45

dical structure, are related parts of a whole.

This is not an original observation; it is almost a self-evident one. But it does emphasize the importance of seeing educational technology as a part of the total process of educational development, and not as a cosmetic of aids and gadgets to be added on, at extra cost, when all the important decisions have been taken.

If educational technology is to contribute to the current need to squeeze a little more provision out of the same resources, this can only be achieved by applying educational technology properly: by attacking first the question of what we are trying to achieve and how we might seek to achieve it. Limited resources, limited money, is a constraint, but it is a constraint that can be lived with. To be honest,

it is a constraint we have always lived with; it just happens to be more acute at present.

But even if we are, therefore, constrained to do more thinking and less spending, we must not forget that hard times do not last for ever. Housman goes on:

Now times are altered, if I care
To buy a thing, I can;
The pence are here, and here's the fair,

But where's the lost young man?
The oil is flowing, Britain, at
least half our economic commentators assure us, will soon be back in the big league. I am an optimist, and one might just as well listen to those economic commentators as to the other lot, the prophets of doom.

If we recognize that our immediate task is to see what we can achieve with what we have, we can usefully keep an eye on the new developments in equipment and materials which can be seen at

Didacta. The more effectively we apply ourselves to the current problems, the more clearly we will see which of them have potential for the future, when we are back in the market.

I cannot forbear giving you the last verse of the Housman. You can take it as you will—either a trenchant comment on our economic plight, a verse epigram on Mr. Macawber's penetrating observation on income and expenditure, or a revelation of how badly an early twentieth-century classicist did need some remedial maths.

To think that two and two are four
And neither five nor three
The heart of man has long been sore
And long 'tis like to be

A. E. Housman, *Last Poems* XXXV
—Collected Poems, Jonathan Cape, 1939.

A new centre of learning

Patricia Clough on the European University Institute, Florence

Among the cypresses and olive groves above Florence, where the greatest Renaissance thinkers used to discuss art and philosophy, a new centre of European learning is gradually taking place. It is the European University Institute, a post graduate foundation set up by the community countries to further the development of the cultural and scientific heritage of Europe. Born after a long and difficult gestation, the institute will open this autumn.

It is already clear that the institute will be much more than just an international postgraduate college. Its founding principal, Mr. Max Kohstamm, sees it as a future centre of cooperation among European scholars and as a think tank for research on purely European subjects and problems.

There are three central thoughts behind the institute. The first is that there is not enough close collaboration between European universities.

"We want to create a network between scholars of different backgrounds, languages and cultures to cooperate and share our intellectual resources", he said.

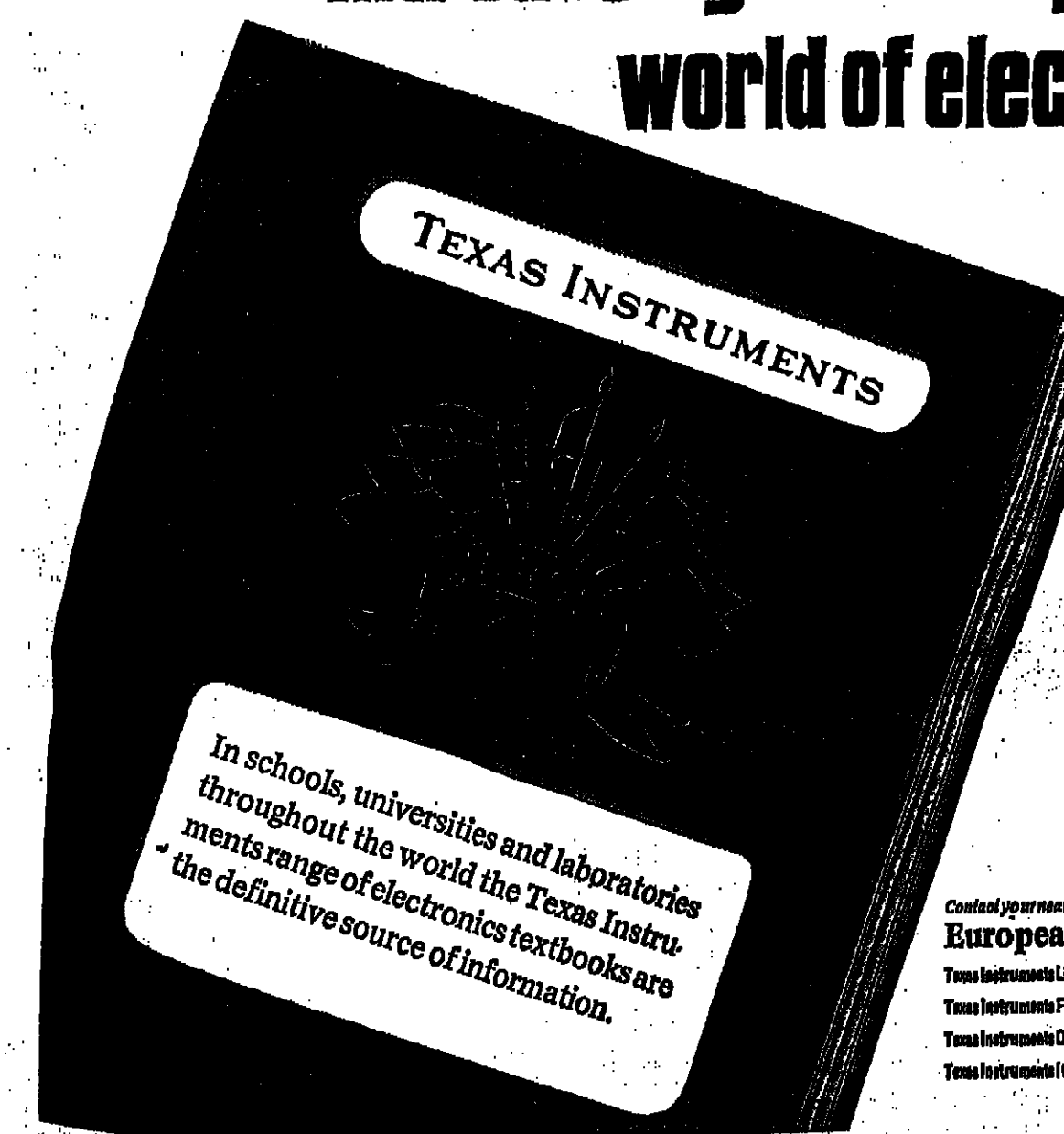
The institute will have correspondence or contact in universities of various countries who will keep it informed of progress in their areas on subjects being studied in Florence.

The institute's second main purpose, Mr. Kohstamm said, was as a think tank of human sciences connected with Europe. "We will not simply be a study centre. There will be a good deal of thinking about the problems of our civilization and European cooperation."

His third aim was to help to break down the wall that exists between European universities and the outside world. He hoped to encourage the kind of interchange

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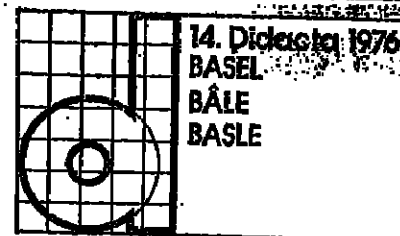
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The Didacta exhibition will take place in the halls of the Swiss Industries Fair in Basel from March 23-27.

The following are products which will be displayed by some of the British exhibitors.

Coswell and Collier Macmillan, London

The main series are the Series R reading programme, Series M mathematics, and Dyna Math. Series R is described as a multi-component programme and it comprises Jumbo Read and Tell books, ABC cards and word cards for primary schools, basic readers and workbooks at 36 levels, Read It Yourself, and Do It Yourself books for teacher-directed independent activities, Pick and Play packs of games and puzzles, self-correcting exercises for the classroom, records and cassettes and assessment tests. Primary mathematics is covered in Series M, which emphasizes computational skills. The series features many illustrations related to everyday life. Teachers' notes include suggestions for extra games and projects as well as practice sheets and tests for duplication. Dyna Math is an alternative two-year mathematics programme for use with 11 to 14 year olds. It is claimed to be especially effective with children who have difficulty in grasping basic concepts and consists of 32 activity units, cassettes, booklets and manipulative aids.

Edward Arnold, London

Edward Arnold's huge range of educational publications covers almost every subject.

New mathematics titles include Basic Skills in Mathematics, a three-book course for less able

secondary school students: Discovering Mathematics, the CSE course, now revised to include metric units. Computing with Fortran, which can be used by students who have not learnt Basic as their first programming language.

The Chelsea Science Simulation Project, also on show, is made up of six packs on topics varying from genetic mapping to orbits and satellites. It requires a computer terminal but does not presuppose any knowledge of computing.

A First Science Dictionary gives more than 2,400 definitions from biology, physics and chemistry.

Invicta Plastics Ltd, Leicester

Invicta Plastics manufacture a range of games, puzzles and teaching aids for mathematics courses. Titles listed in their catalogue under the headings: logic, number, shape, measurement—mass and measurement—survey.

Among the new products is the Family of Shape, a mathematics teaching system for primary schools which relates everyday shapes of familiar objects to mathematical shapes and theory.

The rocker scale is a measure for liquids and solids which Invicta consider is suitable for use in all teaching environments from the sand pit to the laboratory. It is washable and strong.

Macmillan Education Ltd, London

This year Macmillan Education will be showing Our World Encyclopedia, the highly successful topic encyclopedia designed for eight to twelve. Illustrated in full colour throughout, Our World covers a wide variety of exciting topics. Our World Wallcharts will also be on show. These expand and develop material in the encyclopedia. They are colourful and informative and are very helpful in project work.

The other two important series to be seen at Didacta will be Man and Materials and Fact Finders. Man and Materials comprises six books—Gas, Oil, Coal, Stone, Minerals, Plastics. The books cover the processing methods of materials and the ways in which materials are used, ecological questions and

the energy crisis, as well as historical and geographical elements. Fact Finders is a new series of information books for juniors.

BP Educational Service, London

The BP Educational Service was set up to provide information on industrial science and technology to schools. Productions include books, cassettes, filmstrips and resources packs on the oil, chemicals and plastics industries.

Among the latest additions to the range are two resource packs for eight to fourteen-year-olds on the technological, economic and environmental issues of developing a North Sea oil field; a range of engineering wallcharts, and a book of sixth form science projects related to industry.

Baird and Tatlock (London) Ltd, Romford, Essex

Baird and Tatlock (London) Ltd in conjunction with Hopkin and Williams will be showing a range of chemistry apparatus and equipment selected from their Educchem catalogue.

The apparatus and instrument section of the exhibition offers a selective range of items for the chemistry teacher. The range of Educchem chemicals represents a new undertaking for Hopkin and Williams and incorporates such features as systematic nomenclature, correct hazard and warning signs, hints on storage, advice on immediate action in the event of an accident and detailed specification.

Cochranes of Oxford Ltd.

Cochranes will be displaying teaching materials for use in basic astronomy, geography and mathematics courses. These include several models and building systems.

Among their new products they suggest that the Magnaprobe is the most important. This is a small, simple instrument for studying magnetic fields. It consists of a small bar magnet suspended in a gimbal mounting. The magnet can swing in any direction and its north pole will show the direction of the magnetic field.

Coated Specialties Ltd, Basildon

Transpaseal self-adhesive protective film will be exhibited at Didacta for the first time. Transpaseal is a lamination for protecting word-cards, exercise books and visual aids against everyday handling.

It is available in gloss and matt clear as well as in a range of colours, which have wide educational uses for producing overhead projector transparencies, window designs and educational games.

Berol Ltd, London

Just about every kind of classroom drawing, painting and printing is catered for by the equipment in the Berol range. There are poster paint, powder paint, solid paint blocks and sticks and semi-solid paint which cannot be spilled.

In addition there are many types of brush, pencil, felt tip pens and paper, ink and dyes for printing.

Blundell Harling Ltd, Weymouth, Dorset

For young draftsmen, Blundell Harling's range of drafting products will be on display. These include the Vessex and Trueline parallel motion units, drawing instruments, scale rules and various drafting aids.

Blundell Harling offer a complete design and production service for special scales, rulers, calculators and data display.

Nicolas Burdett Ltd, Kibworth, Leicestershire

Nicolas Burdett Ltd are plastics injection moulders and they make logic books, counters, beads, buttons and geometric shapes for use in maths teaching. They will be showing about 200 plastic-related products suitable for children from five to 13.

Educational Productions Ltd, Wakefield

One of the largest ranges of audio-visual aids in Britain is produced and distributed by Educational Productions Ltd. Subjects covered include geography, history, sciences, biology, home economics, business studies and literature. The material is in the form of wallcharts, filmstrips, slides, study kits and tapes.

The poetry and drama section of the BP catalogue features tapes on 500 years of English poetry.

Elite Optics Ltd, Cardiff

Elite Optics Ltd will display the Viewrite Low Voltage Overhead Projector and the range of slide projectors and enlargers manufactured by their parent company, Gnome Photographic Products Ltd. The A1/223 24v 250w 10 amp, operated through a built-in transformer is scarcely susceptible to shock damage, and therefore has a long operating life, say the company.

Schofield and Sims, Huddersfield

Apart from their books on almost all educational subjects, Schofield and Sims will be giving prominence to several maths, English and geography titles.

Today's Mathematics is a progressive programme for seven to 12-year-olds. Much of the early work is practical, using materials. Work on shapes, measures and algebraic ideas is given the same emphasis as work on computation. Mathematics for the Majority is designed for the 13 to 16 age-range and was compiled from material written by in-service teachers.

English books include dictionaries for all age-ranges.

Confiscate Geography is Schofield and Sims' new series for O level studies. The titles are Landscapes and Atmosphere, Man and his Environment, World of Man, and Language of Maps, all illustrated in full colour.

English books include dictionaries for all age-ranges.

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The Slide Centre Ltd, London

This company produces a wide variety of educational slides. They also claim to be originators of the Slide-tofo. This year there will be nearly 200 new folios on display.

These include eight new titles containing the Elements of Music series and 11 science folios using a new approach to cover the main physics topics for O level, CSE and level syllabuses. The Anatomy of the Human Body is a new series of three folios featuring diagrams of the structure and work of the body.

For beginners the French scene of life in France.

John Adams Toys, Wargrave, Berkshire

John Adams Toys produce a range of simple toys, made mostly of wood. These include such traditional favourites as the dolls' house, top, along horse, Yo-Yo and marbles. There are also some modern toys, such as a double bus, and simple jigsaw-type puzzles for eight other small British manufacturers.

Tutor Tape Co Ltd, London

This stand will show books and cassettes for teaching English to foreign language, for teaching English to other languages and technical training.

Audio-visual technical courses available on subjects varying from the internal combustion engine, electricity, statistics and several other topics.

Stillitron, London

The new Stillitron SP3 language laboratory will be featured on the stand. It is a fully modular system of six which the company says are portable.

Another new product is Stillitron Imulano, the latest addition to the range of programmed language learning. The display will be Stillitron Imulano systems in English, French, German and Spanish, for use with SP3 or individually with cassette recorders.

Feedback Instruments Ltd, Leamington, Sussex

Feedback Instruments will be exhibiting a selection from their range of technical teaching and laboratory equipment.

Two of the latest kits covering transducers and communications principles. Others are on back-teristics and semi-conductors.

The Electrical Machines 1, EM1 190C, is a complex laboratory system in which students can build, test and observe 30 types of ac or dc motors or generators. An electronic circuit constructor enables student to patch-in and test type circuits, and a motor load unit is used to test the motor under load. In addition to the educational equipment, there will be a selection of feedback test instruments suitable for both classroom and industrial laboratory use.

The Signatron cassette copier.

ESL Nuclear, Redhill, Surrey

ESL Nuclear are makers of laboratory and educational instruments, including the 237 nuclear automatic timer, digital ratemeter and frequency meter, the 245 scalar timer/ratemeter, and the 202 strobe.

The firm considers its most unusual products to be the Rutherford scattering apparatus, which demonstrates the Rutherford theory on the structure of the atom and can be used to illustrate the properties of alpha particles.

GB Educational Equipment Ltd, Barking, Essex

The ideal for storage systems must be adaptability, maintain this company, GB's high density System 75, based on a metal frame, has interchangeable runner panels to take up to 75cm trays, a combination of trays and shelves or all shelving, all of which give the customer a large degree of choice in the design of the unit, they say.

Otherwise the Mobile 18 Tray Unit takes 18 standard 7.5cm trays or nine 15cm trays. GB also have paper storage units and book trolleys.

Language Group, Harlow

For teaching English language, there will be a number of titles not previously shown, including two new courses, Go and Strategies. Go has been written for the youngest learner of English. It presents language through games, activities and songs.

Strategies is a course of intermediate English language.

The Precision Tool and Instrument Co, Ltd

The company makes microscopes, optical benches, cellometers, spectrometers, telescopes and laser accessories. Among their exhibits

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Evans Brothers (Books) Ltd, London

The range of books on Evans Brothers' stand will include titles on trade, educational and English language teaching. As well as educational series on English, science, cultural series on arts and crafts, there are several books which have been written especially for West Indian children with language difficulties.

Two Evans special projects are Maths Adventure and Telltales. Maths Adventure features four children, Ann, Jill, Gary and Joe, and teaches basic mathematics through their adventures.

In Telltales, children follow sequences of pictures and make up stories about them.

Arvel/Cyborvox Ltd, Byfleet, Surrey

Arvel/Cyborvox will be displaying their range of laboratory equipment, including the Series 100 and the Series 100 features what is claimed to be an unusually simple tutor's control unit while the Series 70 is described as a low-budget laboratory.

Installations are backed by a spare and maintenance service both in Britain and abroad.

C. E. Offord (Microscopes) Etching, London

C. E. Offord will be showing the Scientax X20 microscope which is used for elementary science teaching in many countries, as well as a new full-size teaching microscope built to Royal Microscopical Society standards.

Also on the stand will be the two models of the Offord electronic thermometer, designed for classroom and field use.

Oxymind Educational, Gosport, Hampshire

Oxymind will be exhibiting 11 new teaching aids developed from teachers' ideas and tested in classrooms. For mathematics teaching there are weighted numbers, used for counting, addition and subtraction, and metrication and measurement work cards, which provide activities to help develop the concepts of length, area, capacity, volume and mass.

The Cosmic Electricity Kit is a set of simple electrical equipment for teaching fundamental electricity, and Cosmic work cards detail 53 experiments using the electricity kit.

Oxford University Press

A prominent feature of the OUP exhibit will be a number of series of specialist English materials, including the first four titles of English in Progress and the well-established business English courses.

For students of general English there will be books written for the new Cambridge First Certificate in English examination, the beginner's Access to English course, with many audio-lingual materials. The recently published first volume of the Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English will be taking its place alongside the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.

Pel Ltd, Warrley, West Midlands

Pel specialise in educational furniture suitable for all age groups, from nursery school to university. Among their new nursery furniture are a tray cart, stacking cubes, folding screen, sand and water trolley and moulded plastic seats.

Other Pel "Formo" furniture on show will include storage trolleys, spin rider units and places for wall storage and display. Some low easy chairs and tables from the Cubis furniture range will also be on the stand.

The Precision Tool and Instrument Co, Ltd

The company makes microscopes, optical benches, cellometers, spectrometers, telescopes and laser accessories. Among their exhibits

Reeves Dryad, Leicester

The Reeves Dryad Group will be exhibiting products from their five education supply companies, Reeves and Sons Ltd, Dryad (including the Dryad Press), Leighton Baldwin, Metric Aids and Four to Eight. Reeves manufacture and market a comprehensive range of materials covering art and modern craft activities. The Dryad range offers almost complete coverage of craft work activities and is supported by a wide selection of books and leaflets on art and craft work available from the Dryad Press.

Sanderson (Laboratory Systems) Ltd, Huddersfield

Sanderson will display a selection from their range of mechanical engineering laboratory equipment, which will be shown for the first time in Switzerland. While many items of motor vehicle laboratory apparatus are already popular with technical institutions, there will be one entirely new exhibit. This is a small lathe designed for teaching the principles of turning and screwcutting, on which students can learn the theory before starting work on a conventional lathe.

Supercast Ltd, Hull

Supercast produce moulds and resin for making figures, they also make candle moulds. Figure moulds include characters from Shakespeare and Dickens and copies of Michelangelo sculptures. Also in the range are around 10 sets of moulds for different sized chess pieces, including the well-known Lewis chessmen and the traditional Staunton pieces.

Taskmaster Ltd, Leicester

Taskmaster specialise in primary mathematics equipment and will be showing a large selection of apparatus, including their new Adventure and Discovery Learning Programmes. These have been developed to structure and coordinate the uses of the Taskmaster Leicester mathematics apparatus. The programmes present assignments in a form from which the child can work independently.

Transart Visual Products Ltd, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire

This firm will be exhibiting the full range of Transart books and overhead projector transparencies. The range has been expanded and several new publications will be on display.

Transarts, diagrams printed on to acetate for inclusion in technical literature, will also be on the stand.

Transart Visual Products will be exhibiting several multi-media packages designed to help industrial and commercial organizations make the best use of existing resources and manpower.

ESL Bristol

From the Gateway range of audio visual aids, ESL Bristol will be exhibiting 16mm colour sound films, 8mm loop films, 35mm filmstrips and learning packages, including the Make A Filmstrip kit. From the Audiovisual range there will be several new hobby kits, including photographic and electronic calculator kits, as well as a new range of electronic resource packages.

Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, London

Heinemann will be showing several science and mathematics schemes, including two which were developed in Scotland. These are Modular Mathematics and Primary Mathematics.

Rhodes Fluorast Ltd, Manchester

Rhodes Fluorast design and manufacture gas-fired equipment for educational use. The entire range is suitable for use with natural gas, propane/butane, and town gas, and products include brazing torches,

maths and both have been adapted and translated for use in other parts of the world.

The Language for Learning programme is designed for language enrichment in primary and infant schools. This is an Inner London Education Authority programme for which Heinemann own the foreign rights.

For English language teaching the Heinemann guided readers will be on display. These are suitable for young adults.

John Murray, London

John Murray will be showing a range of their new and recent schoolbooks, with the emphasis of science subjects. In particular they will be featuring Introduction to Human and Social Biology, a successful textbook covering O and A level syllabuses. Since its publication the book has been translated into nine languages.

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Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, London

Heinemann will be showing several science and mathematics schemes, including two which were developed in Scotland. These are Modular Mathematics and Primary Mathematics.

Rhodes Fluorast Ltd, Manchester

Rhodes Fluorast design and manufacture gas-fired equipment for educational use. The entire range is suitable for use with natural gas, propane/butane, and town gas, and products include brazing torches,

maths and both have been adapted and translated for use in other parts of the world.

The Language for Learning programme is designed for language enrichment in primary and infant schools. This is an Inner London Education Authority programme for which Heinemann own the foreign rights.

For English language teaching the Heinemann guided readers will be on display. These are suitable for young adults.

John Murray, London

John Murray will be showing a range of their new and recent schoolbooks, with the emphasis of science subjects. In particular they will be featuring Introduction to Human and Social Biology, a successful textbook covering O and A level syllabuses. Since its publication the book has been translated into nine languages.

ESL Bristol

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ESL Bristol

From the Gateway range of audio visual aids, ESL Bristol will be exhibiting 16mm colour sound films,

jewelry torches, brazing hearths, gas-fired forges and metal melting crucible furnaces.

Clarke and Smith International Ltd, Wallington, Surrey
Clarke and Smith will be exhibiting audiovisual products, including language laboratories, radio receivers, radio receiver/amplifiers, mono and stereo recorders, compact cassette radio recorders and overhead projectors.
Amplifiers and associated public address equipment suitable for many sound systems will be shown by Vortexion (a division of Clarke and Smith).

J. J. Lloyd Instruments Ltd, Southampton
On the J.J. Instruments stand will be a range of electrical measuring and recording equipment which includes bridges, potentiometers, resistance, capacitance and inductance decades, pen recorders and plotters.

Edric Export Services, London
Edric Export Services represent several British manufacturers of photographic and audio visual equipment. The range includes the spectro motion analysis projector, which was developed for training RAF pilots the magnetix 16 double band 16mm projector; a magnetron sound equipment for tape/slide presentations, and a stigmator cine screens.

Hutchinson Publishing Group Ltd, London
Among the wide variety of teaching books on the Hutchinson stand will be three new series, Know Your English, Network and Spirals.
The Spirals series were written by Anita Jackson especially for remedial readers. The content is for adults but style and vocabulary is suitable for a reading age of about seven to eight years.
Know Your English is a programme designed to help students develop "active-speaker" competence.
For mathematics teaching, Hutchinson publish an annual activities series called Network.

Hulton Educational Publications Ltd, Amersham, Bucks
Both books and visual aids will be on display on the Hulton stand, with several new publications among them. Popsingers is a series of lively, action-packed stories for remedial readers of between 12 and 16, but with a reading age of about eight years. Breakaway is a social studies series for less able children. It is illustrated with cartoons and should take the student up to CSE.

George G. Harrap and Co Ltd, London
Harrap Books will be displaying their latest language teaching titles including Destination France, Discovering Germany and Discovering Spain. Booklets on the life and regions of France and Germany have already been published and audiovisual material and survival kits are planned.
Additions to the extensive Harrap list of readers and bilingual dictionaries will also be featured, with further volumes of the Harpur World History Programme. This project comprises 68 illustrated booklets.

Blackie and Son Ltd, Glasgow
The new Take A Look series for primary schools reflects the increasing interest in environmental education and takes a prominent place on the Blackie stand.
For secondary school age Blackie will also be showing their Multiple Choice French publication which has been successful in Great Britain, and the Scrapbook history series.

Collins Publishers, Glasgow
The list of Collins Educational is principally concerned with English, geography, mathematics and social studies, and it tends towards the primary and middle school age groups.

Three new series of remedial readers will be on display: Marriage Scene for secondary levels, Contact and Trigger Books for secondary and older juniors.
Place, Time and Society 8-13 is a Schools Council project which concentrates on seven concepts—communication, power, values and beliefs, conflict/consensus, similarity/difference, continuity/change, causes and consequences. Topics relate to history, geography and social studies.

Gestner, London
Gestner will exhibit a selection of reprographic equipment.

For stencil duplicating there will be the 466 duplicator and the 473 electronic stencil scanner which produces stencils from almost any original. The compact Model 209 offset duplicator will also be shown.
Two copies will be on display. The 473 produces 12 copies a minute even from three-dimensional objects. The C9 gives up to nine copies a minute and can be mounted on a wall or shelf.

Donford Machine Tools Ltd, London
Tools for metal and woodwork are this company's specialty. Their products include metal turning lathes, wood turning lathes, grinding and polishing machines, and tool and drill sharpening machines.
Donford also produce brazing hearths and forges, a potter's wheel, and the Adjustavise, a lathe which features rack and pinion all position movement with four bolting down positions.
All the products mentioned are marketed under the name Vicoroy.

THD Manufacturing Ltd, Sussex
This stand will show projectors, viewers and timing equipment among other items from the range. The new Hailight 300 projector will also be displayed. The projector is claimed to be extraordinarily simple and yet very versatile; easy to use and difficult to damage. All its attachments are made of steel.

Ozallid Group (Export) Ltd, Loughborough, Essex
Banda visual aid equipment will be on this stand, including the Banda-view overhead projector, Banda-spirit duplicator, Banda-thermo-copyer/transparency maker and three types of transparency.

Limrose Electronics Ltd, Northwich, Cheshire
Limrose Electronics Ltd manufacture of computer education aids and breadboarding systems, will be exhibiting selected examples from their range of products. These will include the PB100 IC Breadboarding System with circuit series, also the very popular small Komputik 200 Patchboard. The smallest of the Limrose breadboards will accept six integrated circuits and the largest 62.

E. J. Arnold, Leeds
E. J. Arnold will be exhibiting infant and junior school equipment. For junior mathematics there will be the Tillich's Mathematics and Cubit and Lister Logic, which combines the teaching of logic and number. Resource packs for junior science guide the examination of different kinds of matter.
Published material will include two major reading schemes, filmstrips and tapes and the Nuffield Schools Council courses.

A. E. W. Engineering Co Ltd, Norwich
This company will be showing its Milling Machine range which is suitable for use in technical colleges and industrial training schools.
Also on display will be the potter's wheel which AEW introduced last year. The wheelhead is 25.5cm (10in) in diameter and can take up to 5kg of clay at speeds between 10 and 230 rpm.

On The Times Newspaper stand at Didacta will be a display of Times educational publications.



14. Didacta 1976
BASEL
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L'Exposition Didacta aura lieu dans les Halles de la Foire Suisse, Bâle, du 23 au 27 mars.
Voici quelques uns des articles qui seront présentés par les exposants britanniques.

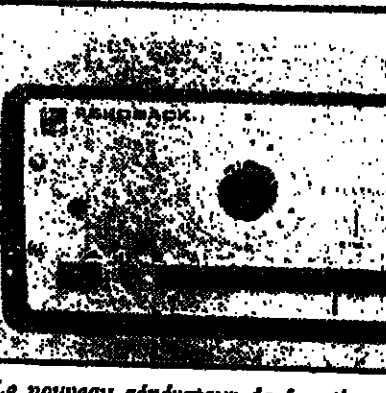
Feedback Instruments Ltd, Crowborough, Sussex
La société Feedback Instruments présentera une sélection de produits choisis dans sa gamme de matériels d'enseignement technique et de mesure.

Deux d'entre les derniers coffrets réalisés par cette société et consacrés à l'enseignement des principes du domaine des communications et des télécommunications. D'autres coffrets, couvrant l'électricité fondamentale et les semi-conducteurs, ont été très bien reçus.

L'ensemble d'instruction "Electrical Machines Tutor" EMT 180C est un système de laboratoire complet à montage sur banc, grâce auquel les élèves peuvent construire, exploiter et tester plus de 30 types de moteurs ou de générateurs c.a. ou c.c. Un ensemble de construction de circuits électroniques permet à l'élève de composer et de tester des circuits type, et une unité de charge de moteur complète les possibilités de test et de mise sous charge présentées par l'ensemble EMT180C complet.

En plus des matériels didactiques, la société exposera une sélection d'appareils de mesure adaptés aux besoins tant de la salle de classe que d'un laboratoire industriel.

BP Educational Service, London
Le BP Educational Service fut créé pour mettre à la disposition des écoles des informations concernant la science et la technologie au secondaire. Les réalisations du Service comprennent des livres, cassettes, bandes-vidéo et coffrets ressources relatifs aux industries pétrolière, chimique, et des matériaux plastiques.



Le nouveau générateur de fonctions FG 600 de Feedback Instruments.

associée, adaptés à de nombreux types de systèmes de notation, sont présentés par Vortexion (a division de la société Clarke & Smith).

Edric Export Services, London
Edric Export Services représentent plusieurs fabricants anglais de matériel photographique et audio-visual. La gamme comprend le Spectro Motion Analysis Projector, développé pour la formation des pilotes de la RAF; le projeteur "Magistix 16"; le matériel audio-vidéo pour montages audio-vidéo; et les écrans de cinéma "Stigmator".

Invicta Plastics Ltd, Leicester
Invicta Plastics fabrique une gamme de jeux, puzzles et supports d'enseignement pour les cours de mathématiques. Les articles sont référencés dans le catalogue Invicta sous les rubriques logique, mesure, forme, mesure-masse et mesure-surface.

J. J. Lloyd Instruments, Southampton
On trouvera sur le stand de la J.J. Lloyd Instruments une gamme d'équipement électrique, tels que potentiomètres, décades à résistances, à capacité et à inductance, capteurs et traceurs.

Rhodes Flamefast Ltd, Manchester
Rhodes Flamefast conçoit et fabrique du matériel pédagogique fonctionnant au gaz. Toute la gamme peut être utilisée au gaz, au propane/butane et au gaz de ville. Les articles exposés comprennent: articles à braser, des lampes à souder pour l'orfèvrerie, des brûleurs à braser, des forges alimentées au gaz et des fours à creuset pour la fusion des métaux.

The Slide Centre Ltd, London
Cet établissement produit une gamme de diapositives pour l'enseignement. Elle se divise en deux séries: la "Slidefilm" et la "Slide". Les diapositives sont conçues sous forme de six modules et il est possible de les combiner.

Stillitron, London
Sera présenté sur ce stand le nouveau laboratoire de langues Stillitron SP3. C'est un ensemble complet d'appareils électroniques conçus sous forme de six modules et il est possible de les combiner.



Le nouveau générateur de fonctions FG 600 de Feedback Instruments.



14. Didacta 1976
BASEL
BALE
BASLE

Yule Type Co Ltd, London
On exposera sur ce stand des livres et des enregistrements destinés à l'enseignement de l'anglais langue étrangère, et à l'enseignement des langues européennes et autres, et à la formation technique.
La société peut fournir des cours techniques audio-visuels sur des sujets allant du moteur à combustion interne à l'électricité, la statistique et de nombreux sujets dans le domaine des sciences.

Aveley Cybervox Ltd, Byfleet, Surrey
La société Aveley Cybervox propose sa gamme d'équipements de laboratoire, y compris les laboratoires de langue "Series 100" et "Series 80". Selon la société l'unité de commande dont dispose le professeur est de type extrêmement simple, alors que la Series 70 est un laboratoire de faible prix.

Collins Publishers, Glasgow, Ecosse
Les publications de Collins Educational concernent principalement la Géographie, l'Anglais, les Mathématiques et les Etudes sociales, et elles sont destinées à des classes primaires et secondaires.

Trois nouvelles collections seront présentées: "Marriage Scene" pour les classes de secondaire, et "Contact Books" et "Trigger Books" pour les classes de secondaire ainsi que pour les élèves les plus âgés du primaire.
"Place, Time and Society 8-13" est un projet du "Schools Council" qui se concentre sur sept concepts, la communication, le pouvoir, les valeurs et les croyances, conflit/accord, ressemblances/différences, continuité/changement, causes et effets. Les sujets sont relatifs à l'histoire, la géographie et la science sociale.

Edward Arnold, London
La vaste gamme des publications pédagogiques Edward Arnold couvre presque tous les sujets.

Parmi les nouveaux livres de mathématiques, citons "Basic Skills in Mathematics", série de 3 livres pour les élèves les moins avancés des premières années du secondaire; "Discovering Mathematics", le programme de CSE revu et corrigé pour inclure le système métrique.
"Computing with FORTRAN" qui peut être utilisé par des étudiants n'ayant pas nécessairement étudié le langage BASIC.
"The Chelsea Science Simulation Project" sera également exposé. Il se compose de six collections dont les sujets s'étendent des organismes génétiques aux orbites satellites. Il nécessite un terminal d'ordinateur mais ne suppose pas de connaissances préalables en informatique.

Camell and Collier Macmillan, London
Les principales collections sont les programmes de lecture "Série R", les "Maths" "Série M" et "Dyna Math".

La "Série R" peut être décrite comme un programme à composants multiples qui comprend les grands livres "Read and Tell", les fiches ABC et les fiches de mots pour les écoles primaires, ainsi que des livres de lecture de base, et des exercices de lecture à 36 niveaux différents: "Read it yourself" et "Do it yourself", livres pour activités dirigées. "Pick and Play" collection de jeux et puzzles, exercices avec corrigés pour la classe, diques et cassettes et tests pour évaluation.

Les mathématiques primaires sont couvertes par la série M qui met l'accent sur le calcul. Cette série est dotée de nombreuses illustrations ayant trait à la vie de tous les jours. Les livres de professeurs contiennent des suggestions de jeux et projets supplémentaires, ainsi que des feuilles d'exercices et des tests à reproduire.

"Dyna Math" est un programme pour les 11-14 ans qui étudie sur 2 ans. Il est supposé être spécialement utile pour les enfants ayant des difficultés à saisir les concepts de base. Il comprend 32 groupes d'activités, des cassettes, brochures et supports à manipulation.

Hulton Educational Publications Ltd, Amersham, Buckinghamshire
Des livres et supports visuels, y compris plusieurs nouvelles publications, seront présentés sur le stand Hulton.
"Popsingers" est une collection d'histoires pleines d'aventures pour lecteurs de 12 à 16 ans mais possédant une aptitude à lire de 8 ans environ. "Breakaway" est une collection d'études sociales pour élèves d'un niveau un peu faible. Elle est illustrée avec des bandes dessinées et devrait conduire l'élève jusqu'au niveau du CSE.

Hutchinson Publishing Group Ltd, London
Parmi la grande variété de livres d'enseignement présentés sur le stand Hutchinson, on trouvera trois nouvelles collections, "Know Your English", "Network", et "Spirals". Les histoires "Spirals" ont été écrites spécialement par Anita Jackson pour les lecteurs ayant des difficultés. Le contenu est destiné aux adultes, mais le style et le vocabulaire conviennent aux 7-8 ans.

"Know Your English" est un programme conçu pour aider les élèves à développer leur aptitude à parler

la langue comme "langue maternelle".
Pour l'enseignement des maths, Hutchinson publie une collection originale intitulée "Network".

THD Manufacturing Ltd, Loughborough, Essex
Ce stand présentera des projecteurs, des visionneuses et du matériel de temporisation, ainsi que d'autres articles produits par THD. Le nouveau projecteur Hailight 400 sera également exposé. Ce projecteur est supporté d'une manière extrêmement simple et pourrait être très utile à utiliser mais difficile à abimer.

Ozallid Group (Export) Ltd, Loughborough, Essex
Des appareils d'aide visuelle sera exposés sur ce stand, parmi lesquels on trouvera le projecteur aérien Bandview, le duplicateur à alcool Banda, la machine à copier thermique/réalisateur de diapositives Bandiflex, et trois types de diapositives.

Limrose Electronics Ltd, Northwich, Cheshire
Limrose Electronics Ltd, fabricant d'auxiliaires d'enseignement de l'informatique et de systèmes de montage sur tableau, exposera des exemples choisis dans sa gamme de produits. Parmi les objets présentés il faut citer le système de montage pour circuits intégrés

PB100 avec accessoires, et le petit système très suivi pour circuits intégrés Compukit 2. Le plus petit des tableaux de montage Limrose reçoit six circuits intégrés et le plus grand soixante-deux.

Donford Machine Tools Ltd, Brighouse, West Yorkshire
Donford Machine Tools Ltd est le spécialiste des outils pour le travail du bois et des métaux. Ses produits comprennent des tours à métaux et à bois, des rectifieuses, des polisseuses et des affûteuses pour outils de coupe et de perçage. Donford produit également des fours à braser et des forges, un tour de potier et "Adjustavise", un état doté d'un système d'entraînement multi-position à crémaillères avec quatre points d'ancrage.

E. J. Arnold & Son Ltd, Leeds
E. J. Arnold exposera tout un assortiment de matériel scolaire pour les tout-petits et les juniors: jouets en bois robustes, cubes plastiques, équipement de jeux "sable et eau", plateaux, puzzles, kits d'art et de matériaux de modelage.

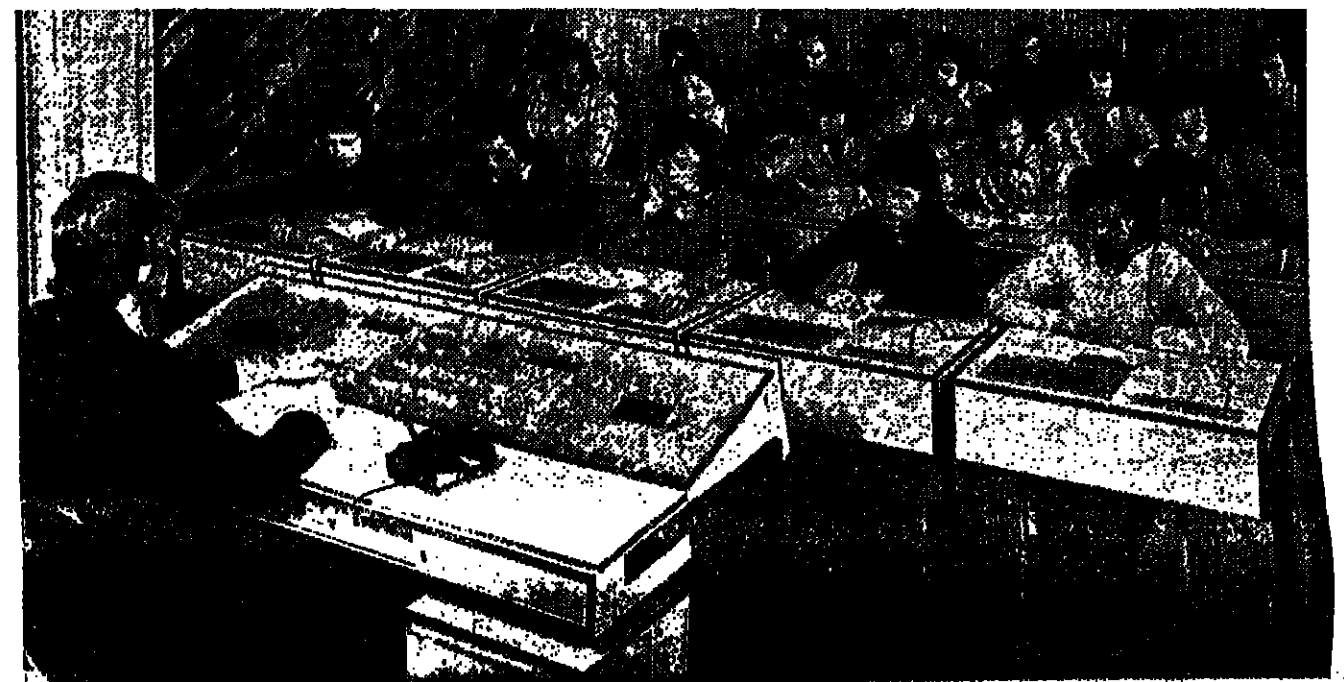
Pour les juniors, une combinaison permettant l'enseignement des nombres et de la logique: "Les Mathématiques" de Tillich et "Logic" par Cubit et Lister. Les pochettes "Resources" pour les très jeunes élèves guideront ceux-ci dans la découverte de sujets divers. Les publications comprendront deux grands programmes de lecture,

des bandes filmées et enregistrées, et les cours "Nuffield/Schools Council", parmi lesquels "Vortexion", un cours "multi-média" utilisé par les gouvernements allemands pour l'enseignement de l'allemand aux étrangers.

A.E.W. Engineering Co Ltd, Norwich
Cette société présentera sa gamme de fraiseuses convenant aux Collèges Techniques et Collèges de Formation Industrielle.

Sera également exposé, le tour de potier lancé sur le marché l'année dernière par AEW. Le plateau du tour mesure 25,5 cm de diamètre et peut supporter jusqu'à 9 kg d'argile à des vitesses de 10 à 230 tours par minute. La cuvette d'égoûtage est en plastique haute résistance aux chocs, le tour a un bâti d'acier robuste doté d'un cache plastique renforcé verre. Les commandes de vitesse extérieures et la transmission sont conçues pour la protéger de la corrosion.

Baird & Tatlock (London) Ltd
La société Baird & Tatlock, conjointement avec la société Hopkin & Williams, présenteront une gamme d'appareils et matériels de chimie, ainsi que des produits chimiques de laboratoire choisis dans leur catalogue Educchem.



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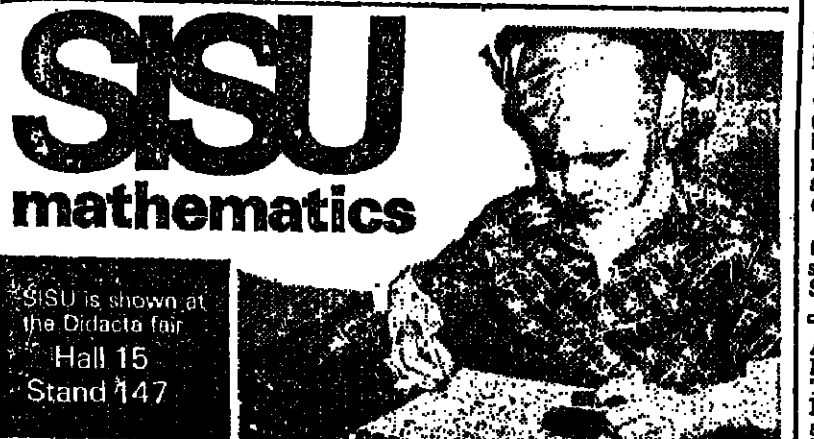
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From the very Heart of the Potteries

Harrison Mayer are leaving everyday by post, van, carrier, container lorry and even by hand to deliver pottery materials and equipment to craft potter and schools—everywhere.

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La section de l'exposition consacrée aux appareils et instruments offre une gamme étendue d'objets adressés au professeur de chimie.

Nicolas Burdett Ltd, Kibworth, Leicestershire
Mouleur de plastiques par injection, Nicolas Burdett Ltd, fabrique des cubes à encastrer, jetons, perles, boutons et éléments à formes géométriques servant à l'enseignement des mathématiques pour les enfants de cinq à treize ans—plus de deux cents articles seront exposés.

Cochranes of Oxford Ltd
La société Cochranes présentera des matériels pédagogiques destinés à l'enseignement de l'astronomie fondamentale, de la géographie et des mathématiques. Parmi ces matériels se trouveront plusieurs systèmes de modèles et de construction.

A l'avis de la société le produit le plus important de leurs nouvelles réalisations est la Magnaprobe. Il s'agit d'un petit instrument simple pour l'étude des champs magnétiques, et comprend un petit aimant en barre suspendu dans un montage à la cardan. L'aimant peut osciller dans n'importe quelle direction et son pôle nord indiquera la direction du champ magnétique.

Elite Optics Ltd, Cardiff
Elite Optics présentera la "Vivierite", rétroprojecteur basse tension et la gamme de projecteurs et agrandisseurs de diapositives fabriqués par sa filiale, Gnom Photographic Products Ltd. La Lampo IQ A1/223 24 V. 250 W. fonctionne par l'intermédiaire d'un transformateur solide, peu sensible aux chocs, précise Elite Optics, la durée de vie est donc très prolongée.

ESI Nuclear, Redhill, Surrey
L'ESI Nuclear fabrique des instruments de laboratoire et d'enseignement.

ment, parmi lesquels il faut signaler l'auto-dimer enregistreur, gyromètre 245 et le stroboscope 202.

A l'avis de la société les produits les plus originaux de sa fabrication sont l'appareil de diffusion Rutherford grâce auquel il est possible de démontrer la théorie de Rutherford concernant la structure de l'atome et qui s'emploie aussi pour illustrer les caractéristiques des particules alpha.

GB Educational Equipment Ltd, Barking, Essex
La qualité idéale pour un système de stockage doit être l'adaptabilité, affirme cette société. Le système 75 à haute densité de GB, basé sur une structure en métal, consiste en panneaux à glissières interchangeables pouvant recevoir jusqu'à 60 notices de 7,5 cm, une combinaison de plateaux et d'étagères, ou uniquement des étagères. Ces options laissent au client une grande possibilité de choix dans la conception de l'ensemble, précise GB Educational Equipment.

Philip Harris Ltd, Sharnstone, Staffordshire
Cette société se spécialise dans la réalisation d'appareils et de matériels pour l'enseignement de la biologie, de la chimie, de la physique, de la géographie et de l'histoire.

Parmi ses nouveaux produits se trouvent un "digitimer" avec de nombreux accessoires en supplément, dont la précision est d'environ 0,2% qui peut être lu à une distance illimitée, un ensemble de calculatrices, accessoires d'enregistrement de cartes, générateurs, alimentations basse tension, matériels électrothermiques, jeux de diapositives et appareils d'aide visuelle.

Irwin-Desman Ltd, Croydon, Surrey
En tant que fabricant et fournisseur se spécialisant dans la réalisation de matériels pédagogiques destinés à l'enseignement des sciences dans les écoles d'enseignement secondaire et les établissements d'enseignement supérieur, cette société exposera une sélection très variée de ces appareils choisis dans sa gamme de production couvrant plus de 500 articles.

La série Irwin complète d'illuminations de banc sera présentée ainsi que des compteurs d'électricité, pilotes, appareils généraux de laboratoire et d'appareils pour les démonstrations et les expériences en salle de classe.

C. K. Offord (Microscopes), Etchingham, Sussex
La société Offord va présenter le microscope X20 "Scientist" qui est utilisé dans de nombreux pays pour l'enseignement des éléments fondamentaux des sciences, et un nouveau microscope d'usage scolaire grandeur construit conformément aux normes de la Royal Microscopical Society.

On trouvera également sur ce stand deux modèles du thermomètre électronique Offord, étudié pour être utilisé dans la salle de classe ou en campagne.

Transart Visual Products Ltd, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire
Cette société présentera la gamme entière des livres Flipplan et des diapositives pour rétroprojecteurs. Cette gamme a été élargie, et plusieurs nouvelles publications seront exposées.

Les "Transarts" sont des diaphragmes imprimés sur acétate pour inclusion dans les ouvrages techniques, qui seront également présentés sur le stand. Transart Visual Products présentera plusieurs ensembles utilisant divers médias conçus pour aider les organisations industrielles, commerciales à utiliser au mieux leurs ressources et leur main-d'œuvre.

John Adams Toys, Wargrave, Berkshire
John Adams Toys, a produit une série, peu importante mais très intéressante, de livres et de jouets simples presque uniquement en bois: maison de poupée, cheval à tirer, yo-yo, toupie—tous les grands favoris des enfants. On remarquera également des puzzles en bois particulièrement intéressants: blocs qui s'encastrent les uns dans les autres pour former un autobus à impériale. La société distribue également des jeux pour le compte de huit petits fabricants britanniques.

Blackie and Son Ltd, Glasgow, L'Ecosse
La nouvelle série "Take a Look" qui occupe une place de choix dans les écoles primaires et secondaires, grandissant par ses questions de l'environnement.

Blackie n'a pas oublié les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire et présente pour eux une "Méthode de Choix", publication française reçue un accueil des plus chaleureux en Grande-Bretagne, et la série "Scrapbook" consacrée à l'histoire.

Evans Brothers (Books) Ltd, Londres
La gamme des livres exposés par Stand Evans Brothers comprend des ouvrages éducatifs, comme la biologie ("O" et "A") et un ouvrage ayant remporté un grand succès et qui, depuis sa parution, a été traduit en neuf langues.

Field and Sims, Rutherfordfield, Londres
Les livres de la série "Maths Adventure" et "Maths Adventure" sont des ouvrages de mathématiques pour les enfants de 7 à 12 ans, pour un programme d'études progressives des mathématiques, débutant uniquement par des exercices pratiques et se poursuivant par une étude des formes, mesures et du calcul. Les livres de la série "Maths Adventure" sont des ouvrages de mathématiques pour les enfants de 13 à 16 ans à partir de documents rédigés par des professeurs en activité.

George G. Harrap and Co Ltd, Londres
Harrap Books présentera ses derniers ouvrages d'enseignement des langues parmi lesquels: "Destination France", "Erasing Germany", "Discovering the World", "The World of the Future". Des opuscules consacrés au thème de la France ont déjà été publiés et Harrap compte éditer en 1976 du matériel audio-visuel et "la vie" (pour se faire comprendre à l'étranger).

En plus de la longue liste des dictionnaires bilingues et des livres de lecture, Harrap présentera également d'autres livres: "Harrap World History", "Harrap World Geography", "Harrap Course in Reformed Geography" et de nouveaux ouvrages de littérature et d'actualité.

Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, Londres
Heinemann exposera plusieurs programmes des sciences et de mathématiques dont deux ont été développés en Ecosse puis adaptés et traduits en plusieurs langues: Mathématiques Modulaires et Mathématiques Primaires.

Le programme "Language for Learning" a été rédigé dans le but d'enrichir le vocabulaire au niveau des maternelles et des écoles primaires.

Pour l'enseignement de la langue anglaise, Heinemann expose une série de livres "Guided Readers". Ces livres sont divisés en quatre catégories selon leur degré de difficulté et s'adressent aux grands adolescents.

Longman Group, Harlow, Essex
Pour l'enseignement de la langue anglaise, Longman présente un certain nombre d'ouvrages jusqu'à alors inconnus: entre autres, deux nouvelles collections intitulées "Go" et "Strategies". La première a été rédigée à l'intention des élèves faisant leurs premiers pas vers l'anglais et se présente sous la forme de jeux, d'activités diverses et de chansons. "Strategies" est une série destinée aux adolescents et aux adultes et comprenant des activités intégrées pour le développement du langage. L'approche très fonctionnelle que structurelle, très différente des méthodes traditionnelles, servira aux étudiants à réaliser instantanément l'application pratique de la langue.

Une section de l'exposition Longman sera consacrée aux enfants de l'école primaire.

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Macmillan Education Ltd, Londres
Cet après-midi Macmillan Education présentera "Our World Encyclopedia", une édition prestigieuse à la portée des 8 à 12 ans, ayant remporté un très grand succès. Volume entièrement illustré "Our World" couvre une grande variété de sujets passionnants. La série "Our World" est complétée par "Our World Wallchart" détaillé et en couleur sera également partie de la présentation et vendra compléter l'encyclopédie.

En plus de ces deux autres séries d'importance, "Man and Material" et "Fact Finder". La première comprend six volumes intitulés: Le ciel, le Pétrole, le Charbon, l'Argent, l'Industrie, les Plantes, qui décrivent les méthodes de transformation de ces matériaux et leurs diverses utilisations, ainsi que les problèmes écologiques, la crise de l'énergie, certaines données géographiques et historiques.

A.E.P. Engineering Co. Ltd, Norwich
Cet après-midi sera exposée une gamme de techniques convenant aux Collèges Techniques et Collèges d'Apprentissage.

Le stand exposé exposé le tour à tour introduit sur le marché par A.E.P. l'année dernière. D'un diamètre de 25,5 cm, le plateau du tour peut supporter jusqu'à 9 kg d'effort et 230 tours par minute. La cuvette d'appui est en plastique haute résistance aux chocs. Le tour a une structure d'acier renforcée, dotée d'un ratchet plastique renforcé, et de la transmission extérieure de la transmission sont adaptés pour les protéger de la corrosion.

Borol Ltd, Londres
Rien ne manque à la série d'équipement scolaire Borol consacrée au dessin, à la peinture et à l'impression: peinture, poster, peinture en poudre, en éponge, en béton et en verre. Sans oublier toute une gamme de peintures, crayons, feutres, crayons, feutres, stylos, etc.

Blundell Harling Ltd, Weymouth, Dorset
Les dessinateurs industriels en papier, Blundell Harling, exposera une gamme d'appareils de dessin, de calcul, de mesure, de parallèles, de règles, de compas, d'instruments, règles, etc.

Blundell Harling propose un matériel de dessin, de calcul, de mesure, de parallèles, de règles, de compas, d'instruments, règles, etc.

Costed Specialities Ltd, Basildon
Transpascal, film projecteur automatique sera présenté à l'occasion de la première fois. Transpascal est une feuille protégée les fiches-mémoires, les cahiers, les aides visuels contre la manipulation quotidienne.

Il est disponible en brillant et mat clair, ainsi que dans une gamme de couleurs ayant une large application pédagogique lors de rétroprojecteurs, jeux pédagogiques et présentations décoratives.

Educational Products Ltd, Wakefield
Fabriqués et distribués par Educational Products Ltd, l'une des plus importantes gammes de matériel audio-visuel en Grande-Bretagne couvre tout un ensemble de sujets: géographie, histoire, sciences, éducation religieuse, économie politique, médecine, technologie, études commerciales et littéraires, présentés sous forme de cartes murales, films, diapositives, kits d'études et casettes.

"500 Années de Poésie Anglaise", "Shakespeare", "Comparaisons de poèmes" écrits durant les règnes d'Elizabeth I et II, toute une série de casettes qui l'on découvriront dans la section Art Dramatique et Poésie du catalogue EP.

G. D. Holder Ltd, Amersham, Bucks
Spécialiste dans le domaine de la fabrication de salles de classe et maternelles en bois préfabriqués.

Macmillan Education Ltd, Londres
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depuis de nombreuses années, G. D. Holder Ltd approvisionne municipalités et sociétés dans toutes les régions du Royaume-Uni. Les locaux, montés sur paliers d'acier facilitent les réaménagements, sont d'un prix de revient largement inférieur à celui des bâtiments classiques.

Osmicoid Educational, Gosport, Hampshire
Osmicoid exposera onze exemples d'aides pédagogiques inédites développées à partir de suggestions émises par des professeurs et déjà éprouvées dans les salles de classe. Pour l'enseignement des mathématiques: les chiffres-placés placés sur balances pour apprendre aux enfants à compter, additionner et soustraire. Les cartes-références "Metrication and Measurement" (Mesure et Système Métrique) servant de base au développement des concepts de longueur, surface, capacité, volume et masse.

Le kit "Centric Electricity" — équipement simplifié pour l'étude des phénomènes électriques fondamentaux comporte 53 cartes-références pour expériences éducatives.

Oxford University Press, Londres
A remarquer dans l'exposition Oxford University Press, un certain nombre d'ouvrages d'Anglais spécialisés, dont les quatre premiers titres de "English in Focus" et le "Business English Course" déjà bien connus.

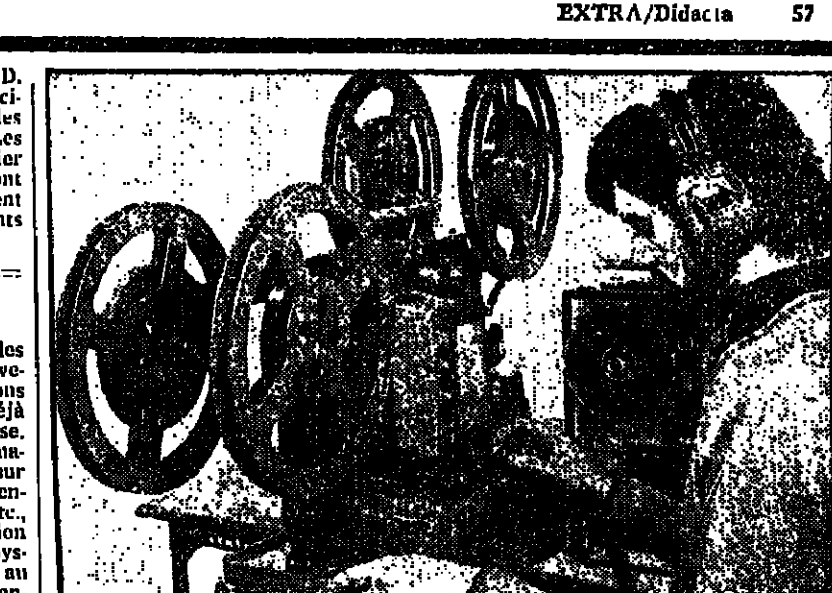
Macmillan Education Ltd, Londres
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Borol Ltd, Londres
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Le Magnaflex d'Edric Exports.
Les étudiants d'Anglais général trouveront des livres rédigés en vue de la préparation au nouvel examen du Cambridge First Certificate, les Cours "Access to English" pour débutants et de nombreux accessoires audio-linguaux. Nombreux dictionnaires seront exposés.

Fel Ltd, Warley, West Midlands
Fel se spécialise dans la fabrication de matériel scolaire pour tous les âges—de la maternelle à l'université.

Fel présentera également du matériel "Forma" comprenant entre autres des chariots de rangement, des éléments de réparation et des modules muraux d'affichage et de rangement.

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The fan motor, and the new more efficient ventilation system (which will keep the projector cool during many hours of use) mean that you don't have to shout to make your lessons heard.

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Times Cassettes

Neither book nor record, Times new Leisure and Learning Cassettes are one of the pioneers of a new medium of education and entertainment; the audio cassette.

Bringing the spoken word to life they cover many of the areas that are an everyday part of study, whether at home or in the classroom. Each cassette lasts about an hour. Here are just some examples:

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Enjoying Bach
Harpischord Music
The enthusiasm of
The Sunday
Times respected
music critic Felix
Apprehension in a
fascinating
commentary on
the superbly
played
harpischord of
Colin Tilney.

The Times called it 'excellently illustrated, superbly recorded'. £2.95

Drama

Heroes and
Villains and
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Conquers All
The gothic
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Victorian
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Illustrated with a host of scenes from the
best plays of the period acted and
amusingly related to the development of
English theatre with Simon Ward, Joss
Ackland, and
Prunella Scales.
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History

Invasion, The Spanish
Armada. A dramatic
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events of Philip of
Spain's attempt to
invade Britain
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A narrative of this part of our
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Once Upon a Time.
Eight Classic Fairy
Stories for children,
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Kendall.
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THESE EDUCATED TIMES

Newspapers are in a unique position to aid education. Their window on the world's events is invaluable to everyone whether schoolchildren, students or adults. But they can do more. In the past few years the resources of the five great publications of Times Newspapers—The Times, The Sunday Times, The Times Educational Supplement, The Times Higher Education Supplement and The Times Literary Supplement—have combined to produce material of special value to students of every age. Here are just some examples of the many things that Times Newspapers have done in recent years to help the pursuit of knowledge.

Atlases

The Times Atlas of the World Comprehensive Edition Lord Shackleton, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, has described it as 'the finest reference atlas ever produced'. Every one of the 200,000 names in the index has been checked, as have the locational references and the co-ordinates, while the entire index is set by computer. The cartography and printing of The Times Atlas are the work of the renowned and distinguished Edinburgh firm of John Bartholomew and Son who have been associated with The Times in atlas publishing since 1922.

The Times Concise Atlas of the World

Acknowledged as a brilliant adaptation of The Times famous atlas, The Concise has enjoyed such success since it was first published in 1972 that a revised edition has been prepared to maintain its high standards of accuracy, reliability and accessibility. The five detailed maps of the counties and oceans of the world give the Concise Atlas its appeal and authority. They are complemented by a 40 page section of information on physical, social and economic matters.

£12.50
£4.45

Times Records

Over the past few years The Sunday Times has produced a series of great recordings in association with major record companies. They represent an anthology of the best of music today. Here are just a few of them.
The Schools Prom 1975
Specially recorded by the BBC this double LP records the unique atmosphere of this concert sponsored by The Times Educational Supplement at the Royal Albert Hall.
The Schools Prom 1975 £3.75



The Age of Ellington

A lifetime of creative genius commemorated in 39 of the finest tracks recorded by Duke Ellington and his Orchestra throughout their career. This three-record set was specially compiled by Derek Jewell and plays for over 2 and a half hours. Max Jones of Melody Maker called it 'One of the definitive Ellington Memorial albums.'

£4.45

The Rock Revelation

A unique collection of the best in rock music from two of the world's greatest record companies. Everyone from the Beach Boys to Alice Cooper, James Taylor to Frank Zappa, the Doobie Brothers to Yes, Nicky Horne on Capitol Radio in London described it as one of the best collections he had heard.



Wallcharts

Over the past six years Times Newspapers have acquired an impressive international reputation in schools and colleges for their wallcharts.



Among the more than 20 titles

Roman Army
Kings and Queens of England
Land of Tutankhamun
Life and Works of Charles Dickens
Nelson and HMS Victory
Age of Dinosaurs
Indians of the North American Plains
The Great Navigators 1420-1620
Modern Astronomy
Times Wallcharts £1.10 each

Shakespeare Characters
Produced specially by The Sunday Times Colour Magazine these posters give a marvellous collection of material on many characters from Shakespeare's plays. Each wall hanging features one character and has been specially illustrated by a leading contemporary artist, Professor Christopher Ricks of Bristol University has annotated the collection of sources and the comprehensive reading list on each poster.

Here are some of the characters included in the series of more than 35.

Lady Macbeth
Henry V
Falstaff
Shylock
Julius Caesar
Richard III
Hamlet
Othello
King Lear
Cordelia
Romeo
Juliet

50p each.

The British are coming!

See THE 1776 EXHIBITION
National Maritime Museum Greenwich
From 15 April-2 October 1976 (except Good Friday)



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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

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OXFORDSHIRE

Application forms can be obtained from and should be returned to the Headteacher at the school unless otherwise stated. Assistance towards legal and removal expenses up to £500 in appropriate cases.

Required for September, 1976, unless otherwise stated. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope when replying.

Heads & Deputy Heads

DIDCOT GIRLS' SCHOOL
Roll: 1,100 (11-18) Group II
Sherwood Road, Didcot, Oxon. OX11 0DA.
This is a Comprehensive School, on one site, formed in September, 1973, by the amalgamation of Didcot Girls' Grammar School with St. Frideswide's Modern School. There are additional new buildings with excellent facilities.
Energetic and imaginative teacher with interest and experience in curriculum development required as DEPUTY HEAD in this Comprehensive School which has a well-established Sixth Form (160) with a strong academic tradition.
Further information may be obtained from the Associate Headmistress at the school to whom applications should be addressed.

Scale 3+

ST. BIRINUS' SCHOOL
Roll: 810
Merland Road, Didcot, Oxon.

This is an 11-18 County School for boys taking in its fourth comprehensive intake in September, and situated 12 miles from Oxford near pleasant countryside. The Harwell and Cullham Research complexes are nearby.

1. **HEAD OF CHEMISTRY AND HEAD OF BIOLOGY** (two posts) to join existing Science Department. The successful candidates will be expected to play a leading role in the General Science work of the Lower School as well as developing their subjects in the Upper School and inaugurating 'A' level courses. Proven experience in teaching the full ability range is essential. Scale 3 posts available for suitably experienced applicants.
2. **HEAD OF REMEDIAL DEPARTMENT.** This is a new post. The number of boys with severe remedial problems is not high, but there are many who require help with basic education. Scale 3 or Scale 2 according to qualifications and experience.

CHILTERN EDGE SCHOOL
Roll: 1,200
Reading Lane, Binning Common, Reading RG4 5LW.
Comprehensive 11-16.

Required for September, 1976, well qualified teacher to take charge of BOYS PHYSICAL EDUCATION. Active participant in a major sports recommendation. Evidence of organisational ability will be sought. Excellent facilities available.
Letters of application to the Headmaster, with full curriculum vitae and naming two referees, as soon as possible.

DIDCOT GIRLS' SCHOOL
Roll: 1,100 (11-18) Group II
Sherwood Road, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0DA.
This is a Comprehensive School, on one site, formed in September, 1973, by the amalgamation of Didcot Girls' Grammar School with St. Frideswide's Modern School. SENIOR TEACHER, familiar and experienced with Time-table techniques and day-to-day matters of organisation of the Comprehensive School. It is expected that the successful applicant should carry a senior responsibility in a leading department.
Further information can be obtained from the Associate Headmistress at the school, to whom application should be addressed.

MILHAM FORD GIRLS' UPPER SCHOOL
Roll: 700
Harberton Mead, Headington, Oxford.

A well qualified and experienced teacher required for the post of HEAD OF MODERN LANGUAGES (Scale 3). The person appointed will be expected to teach French, preferably with some German (or Cambridge Latin), and to develop suitable courses for the middle ability range. French level but there is a need now to develop appropriate non-examination courses also. Experience in a comprehensive school is desirable, (but not essential) and a willingness to assist in out-of-school activities or in such areas as careers guidance might be an advantage.
Application by letter to the Headmistress as soon as possible giving curriculum vitae, a testimonial and the names of two referees.

Scale 1+2

WHEATLEY PARK SCHOOL
Roll: 1,050
Horton, Oxford.

MATHEMATICS to all levels in this expanding comprehensive school. S.M.C. courses in Mathematics and Physics are being started.

level groups. Applicants should be able to offer a subsidiary subject.
Please apply by letter to the Headmistress by March 30th giving details of qualifications and experience and the names of two referees.

COWLEY ST. JOHN C. OF E. AIDED UPPER SCHOOL
Roll: 810
Cricket Road, Oxford OX4 3DW.
TECHNICAL STUDIES. Teacher to join a strong team in the Design Faculty. The successful candidate should be able to offer work in wood, metal and plastics; associated Technical Drawing would be an advantage.

(Re-Advertisement)
LARKMEAD SCHOOL
Roll: 1,040
Faringdon Road, Abingdon.

Expanding Comprehensive 11-18 Co-educational School with well-equipped buildings. Courses to C.S.E. and G.C.E. Ordinary Level and developing 'A' Level courses. Teacher to join the Creative Studies Faculty and to be particularly responsible for TECHNICAL DRAWING. Ability to help with Woodwork/Metalwork would be a recommendation.

Further details of the post are available from the Headmaster to whom letters of application together with the names of two referees should be submitted as soon as possible.

OXFORD SCHOOL
Roll: 800
13-18 Boys' Comprehensive Upper School
Glanville Road, Oxford OX4 2AU.

1. **BIOLOGY** to 'A' level in a strong department of 9 full-time Scientists in excellent laboratories.
2. **TECHNICAL DRAWING AND CRAFT** in a rapidly expanding department.
3. For one year only a teacher for P.E. and GAMES. Rugby, Soccer, Hockey, Cricket, Athletics, Cross-Country, Basketball, Tennis, Badminton are played. The school caters for boys of all ability and enters them for examinations at all levels from C.S.E. to University Scholarship. There is a Sixth Form of 150 'A' level candidates. The School is on one excellent site of 26 acres and offers a large range of sports and out-of-school activities.

ST. BIRINUS' SCHOOL
Roll: 810
Merland Road, Didcot, Oxon.

This is an 11-18 County School for boys taking in its fourth comprehensive intake in September and situated 12 miles from Oxford in pleasant countryside.

1. **TECHNICAL STUDIES.** To join a strong department which is developing interesting project work in a wide field. Metal work and/or Woodwork should be offered. Technical Drawing an advantage.
2. **MATHEMATICS.** The syllabus contains elements of traditional and new mathematics.
3. **SCIENCE** required to join a rapidly expanding department. The work will consist mainly of a Combined Science course in the Lower School and General Science with older pupils. Willingness to help with non-examination work in the upper School will be an advantage. (See also Scale 3 section).
4. **FRENCH.** Willingness to help with the inauguration and development of a European Studies Course will be a recommendation. There is a possibility of some German and/or Latin. If desired.

5. **REMEDIAL WORK.** The number of boys with severe remedial problems is not high but there are many who require help with basic education. Scale 1 or Scale 2 post for an applicant with good experience.
6. **ECONOMICS or ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.** This is a new post, and the subject is being offered next September for the first time to pupils in the Sixth Form. The successful candidate should be able to offer a subsidiary subject.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY:
Teacher able to offer CHEMISTRY and GENERAL SCIENCE in the Lower School. This will be a temporary post for one term but a suitable candidate could be considered for a permanent post.

CHIPPING NORTON SCHOOL
Roll: 1,000 plus
Burford Road, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (Burnham Scale 1) will be required in the Religious Education Department. A flexible, wide-ranging syllabus has developed in recent years and there are strong links with other departments. Ability to teach a second subject would be an advantage. The School is a mixed comprehensive pleasantly and conveniently situated in the Oxfordshire Cotswolds. Estimated roll for September, 1976—1,000.

Applications (no forms) to the Headmaster as soon as possible with full details of career and qualifications. Please give two names for reference; further details available on request.

DRAYTON SCHOOL
Roll: 950—Sept., 1976
Banbury, Oxon.
Required in this new and rapidly expanding Group XI Comprehensive School, a teacher of GERMAN and FRENCH (Scale 1) to join a strong and well-equipped Language Department. Laboratory and audio-visual equipment available.

Full particulars (no forms) available from the Headmaster, with details of qualifications, experience and interests, together with the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible.

CHENEY CO-EDUCATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
Roll: 800 (13-18 years)
Cheney Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 7QH.

1. **MUSIC TEACHER**, to assist a recently appointed young Head of Department. There is scope for participation in all aspects which include both academic and practical class teaching and extra-curricular work with choir and orchestra. There is a good music room and a wide range of instrumental teaching. Applications are asked to offer a second subject. Salary Scale 1. Closing date 20th March.
2. **GEOGRAPHER** to assist in teaching at all levels. Salary Scale 1. Closing date 31st March. Applications including a curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be sent as soon as possible and not later than the closing date direct to Miss M. Sowerby, Headmistress.

LORD WILLIAMS' SCHOOL
Roll: 1,700
Oxford Road, Thame, Oxon.

ENGLISH GRADUATE (Scale 1) to join lively team of English specialists at 11-18 mixed, all ability School. 85 students. 'A' and 'S' Level English. Head of Dept. is County Adviser for English and Drama. Experience and/or interest in drama as a teaching method useful.

Drama, Music, Sport and Social Service figure strongly at Lord Williams' School which is situated in fine country near Oxford. Boys Boarding place. Post could be residential or a single person willing to help with boarding.
Applications, with full details, quoting two referees to the Principal, Lord Williams' School.

HENRY BOX SCHOOL
Roll: 1,000
Church Green, Wilney, Oxon.

ENGLISH or GEOGRAPHY within Humanities (Scale 1). The work will be mainly in years 1 and 2 where English, History and Geography are taught as a combined subject. There could also be integrated Studies in 4th/5th years and some 'O' / CSE. clear work for appropriate candidates. Extra-curricular talent (especially music) will be a strong recommendation.

Applications (full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees) to be sent to the Headmaster, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

THE HARLOW SCHOOL
Roll: 300 Approximately
Old Marston, Oxford.

MUSIC with an interest in Middle Schools, willing to work some of the time with other members of staff in a Year Base situation teaching general subjects.
There is at present a strong music tradition with orchestra, choir, folk and recorder groups. A well equipped co-educational school now 9-13 Middle set in pleasant rural surroundings on the edge of Oxford.

BARTHOLOMEW SCHOOL
Roll: 1,000
Chipping Norton, Oxon.

1. Assistant to the Head for MATHEMATICS to join a department of six. Mathematics is well established at 'A' level. The department uses Modern methods (SMP) and also offers Computer Studies.
2. **GENERAL SCIENCE** (Scale 1). Up to CSE and 'O' level. An ability to offer all three sciences in the Lower School is preferred, and a particular interest in Biology could be an advantage.
3. **HOME ECONOMICS** (Scale 1). Courses are offered in Cookery and Needlework up to 'A' level, and the successful candidate will be expected to teach a second subject. Some junior Needlework, which is experienced, may be asked to participate in a general non-examination 'Housecraft' course.

4. **GENERAL CRAFTS** (Scale 1). An experienced department of Woodwork, Metalwork and Technical Drawing up to CSE and 'O' Level standard.

5. **HUMANITIES** (Scale 1). To join a team teaching an integrated course in the junior part of the school. Opportunities exist for an interested and suitable candidate to teach either Latin or Geography to examination level.
The school is a mixed 11-18 comprehensive school reorganized 8 years ago and serves a large rural/community area between Oxford and Wilney.

Application forms should be returned as soon as possible by Monday, 22nd April, 1976, at the latest.

MILHAM FORD GIRLS' UPPER SCHOOL
Roll: 700
Harberton Mead, Headington, Oxford OX3 7QH.

1. Two lively qualified teachers to take the teaching of ENGLISH in a department of five. It is hoped to make appointments, one for a graduate and one for someone, preferably with experience in a comprehensive school, able to help with a wide range of courses for the lower half of the department. Candidates should give full details of their experience in teaching in extra-curricular activities. If these posts would be suitable for a beginner.
2. Enthusiastic teacher of HOME ECONOMICS (Scale 1). Applicants should be interested in creative foodwork, Craft and Child Care. C.S.E. 'O' level examinations are well developed in this pleasantly situated comprehensive upper school for girls.
3. Experienced teacher in COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS to establish a new department and develop courses for a wide range of pupils (but initially at CSE level), in typing and general commercial and business studies. New facilities are included in the 1975/76 Building Programme. There would be a scale post for an experienced teacher, with applications for a Scale 1 post as invited.

Applications by letter to the Headmaster as soon as possible giving curriculum vitae, a testimonial and the names of two referees.

GOSFORD HILL SCHOOL
Roll: 1,400
Kilnclinton, Oxford OX5 2NT.

1. **REMEDIAL TEACHING.** Teacher to help and experienced to act as co-ordinator of remedial and supportive work with individual and small groups throughout the school. Candidates will be required to advise and guide Year 7 pupils in an imaginative and new approach to individual work programmes for those with genuine learning difficulties. Scale 2 post.
2. Graduate or non-graduate teacher of MATHEMATICS across the ability range up to 'O' level. Candidates should have knowledge of Modern Maths which is taught throughout the school.

Apply to the Headmaster by letter on delay, enclosing full curriculum vitae.

SEASBURY SCHOOL
Roll: 650 Boys and Girls
Challow Road, Wantage OX12 5DU.

1. **ENGLISH.** Able to share in the work of the Department throughout the school to C.S.E. and G.C.E. 'O' level. Ability to assist with the teaching of history an advantage.
2. **CRAFT, pottery** essential. To join an enthusiastic Design department working in well equipped workshops. Well established courses to C.S.E. 'O' and 'A' level.
3. **GIRLS PHYSICAL EDUCATION and GAMES.** Excellent facilities. An ability to assist with the teaching of mathematics an advantage. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster.

BURFORD SCHOOL
Roll: 1,200
Cheltenham Road, Burford, Oxford OX14 4PL.

ENGLISH. Comprehensive Co-educational School situated in open countryside 20 miles from Oxford and Cheltenham. A vacancy is for a teacher to work in the age and ability levels and a remedial department. The successful candidate will be expected to teach a second subject. Applications and further particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster.

WIMBORNE SCHOOL
Roll: 1,000
Wimborne, Dorset.

The school is attractively sited in 40 acres of open parkland.
Applications, by letter, should be sent as soon as possible to the Headmaster from whom further details may be obtained.

WIMBORNE SCHOOL
Roll: 1,000
Wimborne, Dorset.

Commercial Subjects
The school is a mixed 11-18 comprehensive school reorganized 8 years ago and serves a large rural/community area between Oxford and Wilney.

WILTSHIRE
WILTSHIRE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL
Roll: 1,000
Wiltshire, Wiltshire.

Required for September, 1976, an experienced teacher to take charge of the English Department. The successful candidate will be expected to play a leading role in the General Science work of the Lower School as well as developing their subjects in the Upper School and inaugurating 'A' level courses. Proven experience in teaching the full ability range is essential. Scale 3 posts available for suitably experienced applicants.

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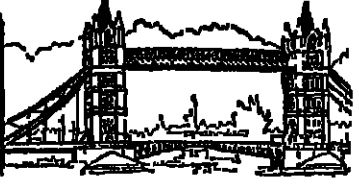
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laro, N.Y.C. He has been in the U.S. for 10 years, has a B.S. in Education from the City College of New York, and is currently a graduate student in the M.A. program in Education at the City College of New York. He is expected to receive his M.A. in Education in June 1978. He is currently working as a teacher in the City College of New York.

REMEDIAL WORK

Heads of Department
 EDITH C. BROWN, Ed.M., M.A.
 100 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011
 ED-0785 14-07

are from entry into the field of remedial work. He has a B.S. in Education from the City College of New York, and is currently a graduate student in the M.A. program in Education at the City College of New York. He is expected to receive his M.A. in Education in June 1978. He is currently working as a teacher in the City College of New York.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Head of Department
 ROCKWELL MANOR, D. Ed.
 100 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011
 ED-0785 14-07

is a graduate student in the M.A. program in Education at the City College of New York. He is expected to receive his M.A. in Education in June 1978. He is currently working as a teacher in the City College of New York.

Scale 1 Post
 EDITH C. BROWN, Ed.M., M.A.
 100 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011
 ED-0785 14-07

Teacher: Ron Pepper
Alternative:
used as soon as possible:
- John Deaneal teacher: 1st for
- David Wilson with wife in
- 1st grade or with individual
- Application forms from file

SCIENCE

Post of Responsibility

HEADS OF Department

JOHN GREEN
- 1st grade
- 2nd grade
- 3rd grade
- 4th grade
- 5th grade
- 6th grade
- 7th grade
- 8th grade
- 9th grade
- 10th grade
- 11th grade
- 12th grade

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berwell New Roads, E.E.C.
 01-274 6844 or 01-733 2744.
 late September or Oct. 1976 -
 in Science Department,
 doing physics and some general
 things possible at Skel
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 on obtainable from Headmaster.
 a easily arranged. Pleasant
 school in which to work. Sixth

the Education Officer (DE2),
County Hall, London, SE1
(Stamped addressed foolscap
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1. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer.

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Applications are invited for the post of Headmaster of the **THE BASIS SCHOOL**, Wolverhampton, to take effect on September, 1978.
The holder of the post will be responsible for the general management of the school and for the curriculum vitae and standard of the school.
Applicants should send their curriculum vitae and names of three referees to the Headmaster of the school, on request.

WOLVERHAMPTON
BOROUGH COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Required for September,
1978
for entry school.

10

Overview

OF CENTRAL AREA

CENTRAL AREA

red for September, 1976:
teacher for SCIENCE.
teacher of MATHEMATICS. Opportunity to share
the teaching of Mathematics to external examina-
tion standard.

WYRLEY HIGH SCHOOL, HALL LANE, GREAT WYRLEY,
WALSALL, RUSS 1, 076
Applications for September 1976, or earlier: A Teacher o

ART and CRAFT (Scale 1) especially POTTERY, in the

Comprehensive; serving four local villages. This department is housed in a purpose-built Craft Block every facility.

Post is also available for a First Entrant

SCHOOL, ALPORT STREET, CANNOCK

Hired from September, 1976: Assistant Teacher for Girls' Physical Education and Games throughout the school. There are extensive playing fields adjacent to the school, a swimming pool and good Physical Education facilities. A number of excellent craft workshops (e.g. pottery) are available to teach.

Interested applicants should send their curriculum vitae and application forms should be returned with copies of the appearance of this advertisement.

FAIR OAK COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, PENKRIDGE BANK

RUBENLEY RON 1,600
 Hired for September, 1976. A versatile and enthusiastic member of the School Physical Education, Science, and Art Departments. He is a member of the 'gymnastics' and both indoor and outdoor sports teams. He is also a member of the school's basketball team. He is also a member of the school's basketball team. Facilities are very good.

As otherwise stated applications by form obtainable from the Head of the School. Assistance with removal expenses in approved cases. Canvasing for quality.

Members are asked to note that it is the Council's policy to maintain the highest standards of quality.

All applicants are asked to note that it is the Council's view that it is desirable for their employees to

members of an appropriate Trade Union.

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EDUCATION

APPOINTMENTS

ing posts:

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

HEAD TEACHER

St. Giles School for Hearing Impaired Children
Bighill Crescent, Edinburgh

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers who possess the necessary personal and professional qualifications for the post. Applicants must have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of special education and appropriate experience. Experience in the field of hearing impairment is an advantage. The successful candidate will be appointed on a full-time basis to the General Teaching Council.

for Scotland.

school has a problem with the pupils. In addition to the duties of Head Teacher, the person appointed will also be responsible for the school's discipline. Teacher of the Dent Service is also a member of the Board of Directors. The Regional Training Team which covers the Sector Region is also a member of the Board of Directors. The school is at present being built and should be ready for occupation by 1970.

At the same time, with the provisions of the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1967, as amended. The following allowances are also payable to teachers:

Basic Salary	£2,400
Seniority Allowance (All services)	£2,400
Seniority Allowance (Secondary pupils)	£240
Seniority Allowance (Primary pupils)	£240
Seniority Allowance (Hearing-impaired pupils)	£240
Seniority Allowance (Mentally handicapped pupils)	£240

ASSISTANT HEADTEACHER
Lugton School (Mentally Handicapped)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced

[illegible]

(1) DEPUTY PRINCIPAL EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

**SENIOR PSYCHOLOGIST/EDUCATIONAL
COUNSELOR**
(Northern Region)
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST (Borderes Region)
Applicants must have an Honours Degree in Psychology, M.Ed.,
or equivalent qualification and 3 years' postgraduate experience.
A Principal Psychologist prior experience as
Educational Psychologist is a promoted capability is essential.
Applicants for the second post will be considered in relation to
their previous experience.
The post for Educational Psychologist in the Borderes Region would
be a full time post covering the whole field for the first time.
Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Dundee
by closing date (effective from 1st April, 1979).

Deputy Principal Psychologist : \$5,184.00, 2573
Senior Psychologist : \$5,973.26, 26069

National Psychologist: 03,760-05,376
 Question forms and further particulars may be obtained from
 Division 2 (Personnel), 40 Torphichen Road,
 Edinburgh EH8 4AJ.
 Closing date for application is 2 April, 1974.

1. The authors are grateful to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation for financial support of the work.

HAMPSHIRE

NORTH EAST AREA

GRANGE SPECIAL SCHOOL

Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire
Required for the Autumn Term 1976

HEAD TEACHER

Group 4(S)

Applications are invited for the post of Head Teacher at this E.S.N.(S) School which is for children in the age range of 5 to 18 years.

Details and forms of application obtainable on submission of a foolscap, stamped, addressed envelope from: Area Education Officer, Crossways, Boundary Road, Farnborough, Hampshire.

Closing date: 7th April, 1976.

Re-advertisement

LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Invite applications for the following:-

HEADSHIP

Tenable 1st September, 1976.

ST. LUKE'S SPECIAL SCHOOL

Winterbourne Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey

Head Teacher's Group 3(S) plus a London Area Allowance of £287 is payable.

Teachers who applied to the previous advertisement would be considered and need not re-apply.

Reasonable removal expenses will be reimbursed in appropriate cases.

Applications on forms obtainable from the Director of Education, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 1TP, should be returned direct to the Headmaster.

ilea

Elizabeth Burgwin (M) (ESN) School
Cambridge Grove WE 0LB

Headship

Applications are invited for the Headship of this school for educationally subnormal boys and girls, which becomes vacant in September. Present Roll 156. Burnham Group 8(S) (subject to review). Salary £6,852 to £7,464 plus London Allowance of £351 (subject to any increase payable under the 1976 Burnham Agreement).

Please send self-addressed envelope for application form and further particulars to the Education Officer, 80/7510, County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Closing date for return of completed application forms April 9, 1976.

County of Cleveland

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PRINCIPAL POST

MARTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE (Group 11)

Applications are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL of this Sixth Form College. At the present time the college is retiring at the end of the present academic year the appointment will date from September, 1976. The College was opened in 1974. It is a co-educational establishment with an open-entry admission policy and its students come principally from the Middlesbrough and Thornaby 11-16 comprehensive schools.

The Committee wish to appoint as Principal, a Teacher with a sound and relevant experience, including substantial sixth form work.

Financial assistance with household removal expenses is available in approved cases.

Forms of application obtainable from the County Education Officer, Education Offices, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BN, and should be returned by not later than 9th April, 1976.

This is a re-advertisement.

Junior (Sixth Form) Colleges

Heads of Department

EAST SUSSEX

EDITHVILLE COLLEGE

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EDUCATION SERVICE

ENGLISH AND GENERAL
STUDIES
SECRETARIAL SUBJECTS
(FRENCH, Shorthand, an
advantage)

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM

Careers Masters

Consider the advantages of Trent Polytechnic

We are part of the new era of further education - introduced this decade, and looking to the future. Polytechnic education is the natural progression of the comprehensive school system, catering for a large variety of widely differing disciplines and levels and breaking down the barriers between the academic and the industrial and business world. Formed from an amalgamation of the College of Art and Design, College of Technology and the College of Education, Trent Polytechnic is proud to maintain long-established links with Nottingham's thriving industrial, commercial and cultural life, planning courses, facilities and teaching methods to keep right up to date with new developments to ensure that our students are fully equipped for modern society.

We offer a wide variety of degree, diploma, professional, technical and part-time courses with teaching staff drawn from commerce, industry and the professions as well as from the academic world. Courses are based on the tutorial system to provide maximum assistance for the individual student - complemented by modern campuses, with advanced facilities for both academic and social pursuits.

And of course, Nottingham itself, as a major provincial city, has a lot to offer the student - including one of Britain's most famous sporting theatres, a wide variety of recreational activities and the attractions of the Peak District.

For full details of all courses, entry requirements and further information about the Polytechnic, contact the Chief Administrative Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Telephone Nottingham 48249.

TRENT
POLYTECHNIC
NOTTINGHAM

SHEFFIELD EDUCATION

SHIRECLIFFE COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts -
SENIOR LECTURER-Land Economics, Town Planning and Building Surveying

A Chartered Surveyor to teach Land Economics, Planning, Building Control and Surveying to students in I.S.V.A., I.A.S.S., Housing Management and T.E.C. Courses.

LECTURER GRADE II-Quantity Surveying

A Surveyor to teach Measurement and Building Economics to I.O.B., T.E.C./O.N.C. and full-time Diploma Courses. An ability to teach building regulations and control or land surveying would be an advantage.

LECTURER GRADE II-Trowel Trades

To teach Brickwork, Masonry and Associated Subjects to advanced level on City and Guilds Courses and assist in the teaching and development of technician type courses in the Building/Civil Engineering field.

LECTURER GRADE I-Highways

To teach Roadwork and Associated Highways Subjects to advanced level and assist in the teaching and development of Short Courses for Local Authority Highways personnel.

LECTURER GRADE I-Painting and Decorating

To teach Painting and Decorating and Associated Subjects to City and Guilds Advanced level and assist in the development of other related courses. Some interior design experience would be an advantage.

LECTURER GRADE I-Social Work

To teach primarily Preliminary Residential Care and other Courses in social work. Applicants should possess an appropriate degree or C.C.E.T.S.W. qualification. Experience in infant and/or nursery school teaching would be an advantage.

Applicants for all these posts should be well qualified and have had good industrial and teaching experience. Teacher training would be an advantage.

Salary Scales:
Senior Lecturer: £5,081-£5,955
Lecturer Grade II: £3,278-£4,493
Lecturer Grade I: £2,469-£3,777

Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Administrative Officer, Shirecliffe College of Further Education, Shirecliffe Road, Sheffield S6 5XZ to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 1st April, 1976.

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION continued

SALFORD

SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Technical Education, Salford M6 6PU
Phone: 061 735 0911
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING CONTROL
LECTURER IN MECHANICAL CONTROL
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Mechanical Control, to teach the following subjects: Mechanical Control, Pneumatics and Hydraulics, and Control Systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of these subjects to students on the B.T.E.C. Certificate in Mechanical Control. The post is full-time, with a salary of £3,278-£4,493 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Salford College of Technology, Salford M6 6PU.

SHROPSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
SHROPSHIRE TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Shrewsbury, Shropshire
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Mathematics, to teach the following subjects: Mathematics, Statistics, and Computing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of these subjects to students on the B.T.E.C. Certificate in Mathematics. The post is full-time, with a salary of £3,278-£4,493 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Shropshire Technical College, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE

COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Management, to teach the following subjects: Management, Economics, and Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of these subjects to students on the B.T.E.C. Certificate in Management. The post is full-time, with a salary of £3,278-£4,493 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Staffordshire College of Further Education, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 3DT.

THAMES VALLEY

COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Business Studies, to teach the following subjects: Business Studies, Economics, and Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of these subjects to students on the B.T.E.C. Certificate in Business Studies. The post is full-time, with a salary of £3,278-£4,493 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Thames Valley College of Further Education, Slough SL1 1EX.

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Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Business Studies, to teach the following subjects: Business Studies, Economics, and Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of these subjects to students on the B.T.E.C. Certificate in Business Studies. The post is full-time, with a salary of £3,278-£4,493 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Sunderland College of Further Education, Sunderland.

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South East London College

Department of Business and Administrative Studies at Downham, Bromley, Kent

Senior Lecturer in Accountancy

(Ref. BA.5.11)

The lecturer appointed will be required to teach Accounting subjects together with Taxation or Auditing or both (Government) to students at both intermediate and final level and will also be responsible for some administrative duties within the department. Candidates should have a relevant university qualification.

Salary scale in accordance with the Burnham (P.2) Senior Lecturer: £5,081-£5,955 (plus London allowance). Assistance may be given towards household removal costs.

Application forms, returnable within weeks of the date of this advertisement, should be sent to the Senior Administrative Officer, South East London College, 107, The London Road, London SE16 5JF. It is requested that the reference number, BA.5.11, be quoted.

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ABERDEEN
ROBERT GORDON'S
INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT STUDIES

LECTURER-(a) Accounting (b) Personnel Administration (Manpower Development)

Qualifications:
Post (a) Full professional membership of a major accounting body essential. Relevant U.K. University or C.M.A. degree desirable.
Post (b) Relevant U.K. University or C.N.A.A. degree essential. Professional or postgraduate training desirable.

Experience:
Minimum of five years industrial/commercial experience. Lecturing or research an added recommendation. Post (b) to include responsibility for an area of training and development.

Duties:
Participate in the operation and development of appropriate courses at degree, postgraduate/continuing levels.

Salary:
£3,218-£4,495 per annum.

Location:
Aberdeen—Assistance with removal expenses.

Details and application form from the Chief Administrative Officer, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, School Hill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR.

Application form and further details may be obtained from the Principal's Office, Tel: 01428 0121, ext. 43.

Closing date 29th March, 1976.

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HOW TO DRAW TEACHER'S ATTENTION

The most effective way of reaching secondary school teachers is through The Times Educational Supplement.

Research shows that 73% of all state secondary school teachers with buying and/or recommending responsibility for Audio-Visual equipment read the TES.

So if you want to tell teachers about anything from a projector to a complete language laboratory, use the TES.

Phone Dennis Styles in London on 01-837 1234 or Advertisement Manager in Scotland on 031-225 6875 and get all the facts and figures.

The Times Educational Supplement.

Special Primary and Secondary Education Readership Survey, L. Hunt, 1972

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION continued

WEST SUSSEX

COUNTY COUNCIL
COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
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WOLVERHAMPTON

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Milton Keynes College of Education

PRINCIPAL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women for the post of PRINCIPAL to take up duty in September 1976.

Candidates should have a good honours degree of a British University, or equivalent professional qualifications, and substantial experience in further/higher education.

The College recently transferred to new purpose-built premises between Stony Stratford and Wolverton and currently consists of four faculties (i.e. Humanities, Social Sciences, Professional Studies, and Mathematics/Sciences); there are links with the Open University for degree courses.

The salary will be in accordance with the Burnham (Further Education) Salaries Report as applicable to the Principal of a Group 4 establishment, currently £8,736 to £9,318 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, County Offices, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 1UZ (reference F/7) to whom applications should be forwarded within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

ABERDEEN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

HEAD OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from registered teachers for the post of Head of the Education Department.

The successful candidate will be expected to take up duty on 1st May, 1976 or by arrangement.

The present salary is £8,640 per annum.

Further information and forms of application may be obtained from the College Secretary, Aberdeen College of Education, Hilton Place, Aberdeen AB9 1BA, to whom all applications must be lodged by 2nd April, 1976.

JAMES SCOTLAND, PRINCIPAL.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION / GLASGOW

RECRUITMENT

The Governors invite applications from fully registered Teachers for the following post:

HEAD of the DEPARTMENT of TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This post, becoming vacant because of the retirement of its present incumbent, involves responsibility for the training of technical teachers through a four-year course leading to the Diploma in Technical Education. The person appointed will have an opportunity to make a major contribution to the quality of technical education in the schools of the west of Scotland.

Candidates should have experience of training technical teachers. The person appointed will take up the post on September 1, 1976, and the salary will be £8,910 per annum.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, 76 SOUTHBRIDGE DRIVE, GLASGOW G13 1PP. Completed forms should be returned not later than Tuesday, April 20, 1976.

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICE EASTMOOR SCHOOL, Tils Lane, Adel, Leeds 16

SENIOR INSTRUCTOR (Woodwork)

Quoted Ref: T25/822

HC Scale 2, £1,456-£4,212 + £564 AGL + £371 ENA

A vacancy exists at this senior Community Home School for an experienced and enthusiastic woodworker for an instructor post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the training of woodworkers in the school, and will also be responsible for the maintenance of the school's woodwork.

The person appointed will be expected to participate in extracurricular work with the school, and will also be responsible for the maintenance of the school's woodwork.

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COLLEGES OF EDUCATION continued

LONDON

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

DARTFORD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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STAFFORDSHIRE

MADELEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women for the post of PRINCIPAL to take up duty in September 1976.

NORFOLK

NORWICH CITY COLLEGE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women for the post of PRINCIPAL to take up duty in September 1976.

ROTHAMPTON

ROTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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ADULT EDUCATION

DEVON

TEIGNMOUTH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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Community Homes and Associated Institutions

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Applications are

OVERSEAS
Appointments
continuedAFRICA
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF
LESOTHO
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO
THE BURSAR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Administrative Assistant to the Bursar. The holder of the post will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Bursar's office and will be required to maintain accurate records of all financial transactions. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a permanent basis. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

Supervision: Non-contributory pension scheme. The successful candidate will be required to supervise the work of the Bursar's office and will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Bursar's office. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a permanent basis. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

Accommodation: Available at reasonable rates. The successful candidate will be required to supervise the work of the Bursar's office and will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Bursar's office. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a permanent basis. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

Details: Applications (3 copies) should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

Reference: A.W. 1390.

BARBADOS

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
The Church of England in Barbados is seeking a Minister of the Gospel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the spiritual and pastoral care of the congregation and will be required to preach and administer the sacraments. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bishop of Barbados, St. John's, Barbados.

AFRICA

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE BURSAR

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BARBADOS

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
The Church of England in Barbados is seeking a Minister of the Gospel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the spiritual and pastoral care of the congregation and will be required to preach and administer the sacraments. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bishop of Barbados, St. John's, Barbados.

AFRICA

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE BURSAR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Administrative Assistant to the Bursar. The holder of the post will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Bursar's office and will be required to maintain accurate records of all financial transactions. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a permanent basis. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

Supervision: Non-contributory pension scheme. The successful candidate will be required to supervise the work of the Bursar's office and will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Bursar's office. The post is a full-time position and the successful candidate will be expected to work on a permanent basis. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

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Details: Applications (3 copies) should be sent to the Bursar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru, South Africa.

Reference: A.W. 1390.

CANADA

CANADIAN TEACHING
The Canadian Teaching Association is seeking a Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the classroom and will be required to maintain accurate records of student progress. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the Canadian Teaching Association, Ottawa, Canada.

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SPAIN

ST. GEORGE'S ENGLISH
St. George's English is seeking a Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the classroom and will be required to maintain accurate records of student progress. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to St. George's English, London, England.

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Reference: A.W. 1390.

TANZANIA

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF
The International School of Tanzania is seeking a Teacher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the classroom and will be required to maintain accurate records of student progress. The salary is £1,200 per annum plus 10% gratuity and 5% pension. The post is open to all qualified persons without regard to race or sex. Applications should be sent to the International School of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

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OVERSEAS
Appointments
continued

THE NETHERLANDS

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE

NIJMEGEN, THE NETHERLANDS

LECTURER IN ENGLISH

as a Foreign Language

Applications are invited for the post of full-time

The post is tenable from the 1st of August 1976.

Applicants should be University Graduates in Modern Languages and should possess a qualification and experience in TEFL and/or Applied Linguistics. Graduates in English will also be considered provided that their degree contains a substantial modern linguistic component.

They should:

1. be prepared to take full responsibility for the

2. be prepared to set up an EFL Drama programme;

3. be prepared to supervise teaching practice;

4. be prepared to learn Dutch.

SALARY SCALE Dfl. 2,279 to 5,216, per month

depending on age and qualifications. Closing date for

applications within a fortnight after the appearance

of this advertisement.

Additional information will be given by the Head

of Department Drs. G. M. M. Willems.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names of at

least three referees should be directed to: Drs. J.

Claassen, Principal, Stichting Gelderse Leergangen,

Grafseweg 274, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Closing date 31st March, 1976.

As at 9 March 1976 the exchange rate is £1 = N1.25.

Application forms can be

obtained from, and must be completed

and returned to: The Nigerian High

Commission (Recruitment Section), 8

Northumberland Avenue, London WC2

by 14th April 1976.

Appointments are invited from suitably qualified

candidates for the following positions:

Principal N6,886-N11,028 (£7,987-£8,822)

to be responsible for the administration and develop-

ment of all aspects of technical and vocational courses.

Candidates should have a good Honours degree

and/or a second degree or Doctorate in Civil, Mech-

anical or Electrical Engineering. In addition they must

have at least 10 years' experience in the field of tech-

nical education and have already held a similar position.

Membership of an appropriate professional body is

desirable. The successful applicant is likely to be a

very competent administrator with good organisational

skills and, preferably, experience in establishing this

sort of institution.

Vice-Principal N6,886-N8,828 (£7,987-£8,822)

to assist the Principal.

Candidates should have a good Honours degree in

a relevant engineering field and have had at least

10 years' educational/industrial training experience.

Membership of an appropriate professional body is

desirable. The successful applicant is likely to have

proven organisational and administrative abilities.

Head of the Department of

Graphic Art N7,784-N8,724 (£8,211-£8,979)

to be responsible for the Department's work and

development.

Candidates should have good professional quali-

fications plus at least 5 years' industrial experience of

off-set litho-printing and experience of teaching or

staff training.

Senior Lecturer-Graphic Design

N7,104-N7,752 (£8,883-£9,201)

to be responsible for all graphic design, copy pre-

paration, layout and stripping and commercial illus-

tration for all printing.

Candidates should have a degree in Fine Art and

Design plus a teaching qualification and some teaching

experience.

Lecturer Grade I-

Photolithography N6,444-N8,884 (£8,155-£8,887)

Candidates must be able to take charge of all

photographic dark room and plating processes. A

minimum of 5 years' industrial experience is desir-

able as is some teaching experience.

Lecturer Grade I-Lithographic

Printing N6,444-N8,884 (£8,155-£8,887)

to be responsible for all printing and binding

operations.

Candidates should have experience of Kora

Heidelberg presses and Gestetner 211.

Head of the Department of

Building N7,784-N8,724 (£8,211-£8,979)

to be responsible for the Department's adminis-

tration, to develop courses in building studies, and,

initially at least, to lecture in Architectural Drafting.

Candidates must have a recognised civil engineer-

ing degree and/or equivalent professional qualifica-

tions, industrial and teaching experience is essential.

Requests for application forms and further details

should be made on a postcard to:

Ministry of Defence (CM(B)A(L)), Room 343, Lecon

House, Theobalds Road, London, WC1X 8RY. Tele-

phone: 01-430 8504.

Closing date for completed forms is 9 April, 1976.

LONDON BOROUGH

OF BARKING

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SENIOR

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Salary on Southbury Scale up to £5,601

A person with energy and ideas who would wish to

develop his/her experience is required to be respon-

sible for the wide range of Youth and Community Work

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Sand stamped addressed foolscap envelope for fur-

ther details and application form to Chief Education

Officer, Town Hall, Barking, Essex IG11 7LU.

Closing date 31st March, 1976.

Education—Youth, Adult and Community Services

YOUTH WORKER—FULL TIME Scale 2 Points 1-5 (£2,712-

£3,102)

Provisional Youth Service to the Community Project.

The worker will have specific responsibility for the develop-

ment of an existing project in the Prestwich Area. The aim

of the project is to provide a base and necessary facilities

for the planning and encouraging of Community and Social

Service projects involving young people.

YOUTH WORKER Scale 2 Points 5-9 (£3,102-£3,537)

RAMSBOTTOM

The worker will be based at Ramsbottom Youth and Com-

munity Centre which is run on a part-time basis. The worker

will be responsible for the co-ordination of the Centre's

programme of activities.

As a member of a team of full-time workers, he/she will take

part in residential training courses in connection with school

leavers and part-time staff.

Forms of application obtainable from and returnable to the

Chief Executive's Department, Town Hall, Bury BL9 0SW

(Tel. 061 754 0001 Ext. 0) by the 28th March, 1976.

Education—Youth, Adult and Community Services

YOUTH WORKER—FULL TIME Scale 2 Points 1-5 (£2,712-

£3,102)

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[illegible]

Form out of chaos

Rosemary Hartill on the London Contemporary Dance Theatre

"Contract now," said Robert Cohen to his company, the London Contemporary Dance Theatre. Together, as one person, their clients followed, their heads drooped, their arms swung forward, their backs hunched. They stood there, in their woolly socks and leotards, studies in defeat and interversion, where a moment ago had been calm confidence and relaxed, elegant stance. You would have thought, by their looks, that he had demanded they sign a contract to work for 23 hours a day for the rest of their dancing lives and clean up the theatre after every performance too. But they were only demonstrating to a group of children, teachers and students one of the basic movements of the Martha Graham dance technique.

For the past three weeks, the London Contemporary Dance Theatre has been in residence at the I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education in Liverpool, and it was there in the college's most beautiful modern hall, with its sweeping curved architecture, high on a hill looking over the city and the sea to the Welsh mountains beyond, that this lecture-demonstration was taking place.

It was one of a series of sessions designed to show how a professional dance company works—how it rehearses, how dances are created, the basic principles of their technique. This stay in I. M. Marsh completes a string of "residencies" at colleges of education in Yorkshire

and Lancashire and it is the first time any dance company has undertaken such a tour in Britain. To those who care about the future of modern dance in this country, it is one of the most potentially far-reaching and exciting experiments yet to have taken place.

Robert Cohen was formerly co-director of the Martha Graham dance company in New York, and experiment in the cause of injecting new life into the British contemporary dance scene was his purpose in coming here. In the eight brief years of controversial creativity since LCDT opened at the Place, they have created numerous dances (some say too many), encouraged new choreographers to develop from within the company, improvised movement to the most unlikely subjects suggested by the audience (making coffee was such, set up the only modern dance school in Europe, raised money by selling off big, splashy pictures painted by the dancers in the interval, commissioned new electronic music, involved speech, film and other elements within the dance, turned the theatre topsy turvy by putting the audience on the stage and the actors in the auditorium, performed light, funny, gimmicky pieces as well as deeper, more serious ones.

And gradually, almost imperceptibly, they have developed into an important modern dance company with a large following of young devotees. If the residency experiment has achieved nothing else, it

certainly looks as if it has extended this group of supporters yet again. During each residency, the company's programme has divided broadly into four kinds of sessions: lecture/demonstrations (on lighting as well as technique and choreographic principles), master classes, open rehearsals, and performances. On the first Monday at Liverpool, the company gave master classes in basic technique to 240 enthusiastic children from primary, middle and secondary schools from all over the Merseyside area.

Side by side with six year olds from rich residential outskirts were tough teenagers from the docks, all stretching and exercising, trying the contraction, shooting out rays from their outstretched arms. When Nureyev wakes up in the morning," says Bob Cohen, "he says he never remembers how to dance. By repeating exercises like these, each day our bodies remember how to dance that little bit sooner."

Perhaps the most demanding sessions have been the open rehearsals, where new works are created and rehearsed. Over five, 10 and 15 sessions groups of 150 spectators at a time watched the company create a new dance called *Khamis* which is to be premiered in Leeds on 22 March.

Khamis is the name of a hurricane that blows from the Sahara. When it blows, people can fall into a trance when they are no longer conscious of what they do. The

dance creates a kind of ritual, primitive dream around the electronic music. Robert Cohen says that the only difference between the Bletton Hall and normal choreographic sessions was that the tape was at a more advanced stage than usual, and the pauses when he thought what he was going to do next had to be rather shorter.

"The choreography may or may not have been good, but it was certainly fast." What about the dancers? "I tried to keep the concentration intense. I was afraid that some of the dancers would freeze up. I've heard them say that it was amazing that they'd do something and then they'd hear some applause or somebody laugh and they'd suddenly remember that there was an audience." For these particular sessions, about 1,000 people had to be turned away at the door.

The company has been surprised and pleased with the response to the residency experiment. In open forums, for instance, discussion has ranged from the subtle differences in interpretation from performance to performance to heated controversy about sexual politics in the dance. And there have also been arguments about the differences between dance as a theatre art and dance as an educational activity. Someone in the audience believes that teaching children technique is too much from them. The emphasis, she says, should be in getting them to express their feelings in spontaneous movement. Rub-

bish, self-indulgent chaos, someone else. Children like to be taught simple technique, she says, and they enjoy the challenge of a new form. A third person chose with another point of view. They all agreed that more should be devoted to modern dance in schools and colleges. In this field, the majority, it seems, is becoming more and more aware of the importance of these choices affecting the curriculum.

The problem has been two-fold: a curriculum not enough to do with the curriculum of the issues that have been little material in the presentation of the curriculum. Even colleges where the department is firmly established have often had to fight for their achievements. At I. M. Marsh, for instance, it took three years to persuade Liverpool University (to whom they are now a part of the degree course) to offer the opportunity to dance as part of the syllabus.

More residencies are planned, LCDT, and there is talk of dance schools around the country. There is a great deal of enthusiasm for the residencies and a beginning.

With a brief term of reference, the company are now working on a new piece, the Welsh mining community, which is a school subjects and a social studies project. It is a broader, more complex project, and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of the year.

A review of television programmes for careers education will appear next week.

On the face of it, it seems a quixotic endeavour to cram a novel as many-sided as *Our Mutual Friend* into seven televised episodes. It is one thing to dramatize David Copperfield, *Great Expectations*, or any of the other books whose centre of gravity resides constantly and observably in their wandering hero.

It is quite another to attempt this with a novel the focus of which shifts kaleidoscopically round a number of apparently unconnected worlds which are gradually welded together by a central mystery whose subtle presence is hinted at rather than ever being clearly stated.

Having watched the first three parts of BBC 2's new dramatization (the third episode will be repeated tomorrow at 8.10 pm) I suspect that viewers not familiar with the book will still be oblivious to the grandeur of the novel. Dickens, on the other hand, will like me be scoring the casting, acting and direction scene by scene, and very enjoyably too.

This production being a child of its time, great emphasis is laid on the book's "sociological" aspects:

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Decisions for life

On some schools careers programmes

BBC Radio, came as a surprise this term, and a possible solution to the problem. Careers tasks were being asked to help pupils in the fourth year of their schooling. It was a surprise, because it is becoming increasingly clear that these choices affect the curriculum.

The other broadcast careers series, *The World of Work*, does a more specific job. Making programmes for school leavers is easier, since their needs are more obvious. The programmes consist mainly of dramatized scenes illustrating aspects of preparation for adult life, such as self-knowledge, relations with others, applying for a job, conflicts at work, money matters, and so on. The series does not aim to give detailed job information, but rather to stimulate discussion.

The quality of the programmes is uneven but the most successful are those in several short scenes interrupted by a narrator. One of the most useful qualities of radio in the classroom is its flexibility, and these programmes are designed so that the teacher can stop the tape to emphasize a point, repeat sections, or perhaps use only part of a tape. The presence in some of the programmes of a "hidden" presenter is, therefore, not only superfluous but often annoying.

Although all this year's broadcasts are repeats of last year's, the material is not less relevant now, largely because of the foresight of the producer.

Because radio has been superseded by television in most homes many teachers have abandoned it as an aid. This is a great pity, since a concentrated spool of listening can still provoke more thoughtful discussion than 20 minutes of passive viewing. It even has novel value for many of our pupils. In careers work, the selective and varied use of resources makes the most stimulating programme, rather than slavish adherence to any one medium.

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Briefings

Radio and TV
FE and OU

20th Century Poetry. (Saturday, 11.25. Wednesday, 06.40. BBC2.) programme on Ezra Pound shows film of the poet in 1954 talking of his interest in Chinese poetry and his theories of education. Parents and Children. (Sunday, 13.25. BBC1.)

"Music Therapy" shows the importance of music to the handicapped child. Starting Chinese. (Wednesday, 18.30. Radio 3.)

Opportunity for the dedicated to learn basic Mandarin. Nations at Neighbours. (Friday, 18.30. Radio 3.)

Aims to reflect the cultural, social and linguistic characteristics of Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Merry-Go-Round. (Monday, 10.00. Thursday, 05.41. BBC 13)

Seven nine-year-olds are asked: "What's a museum for?" Explains the importance of technology in the study of pottery and archaeology. Experiment. (Tuesday, 10.12. Friday, 11.43. ITV.)

A level students take part in an experiment to study quantitative aspects of magnetism with a Gouy balance. Biology. (Tuesday, 11.39. Wednesday, 10.10. Thursday, 10.35. ITV.)

"The Name of the Game" deals with natural foods. Science All Round. (Wednesday, 9.30. BBC 13)

Nine to 11-year-olds investigate the way clouds and raindrops form. For schools

British Social History (Wednesday, 11.40. BBC 13.)

"Entertainment" illustrates for 14 to 16 year olds the changing patterns of leisure over 200 years. Stop, Look, Listen (Thursday, 9.30. Friday, 11.31. ITV.)

Seven-year-old slow learners compare village and town life. People at Work (Friday, 9.40. VHP 4.)

"Getting there" looks at the skills needed to plan and operate transport. Inside Pages (Friday, 10.55. VHP 4.)

The series deals with a dramatization of life in 16th century London. Ten to 13 year olds are introduced to "Printing" and William Caxton and his printing press. Prospect (Friday, 11.40. VHP 4.)

"Value judgements" this week features Jo Grimond, MP.

BBC 2



Divine seesaw

Michael Church on 'Our Mutual Friend'

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